EXPIRATION OF LEASE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" LTD.
NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
On and after January 1st, 1913, all communications to be addressed to the New Premises, Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Bombay Gazette.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" IS THE OLDEST AND BEST DAILY PAPER IN WESTERN INDIA.

No. 55,839—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-0 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6940	MANTUA	11000
11th "	MACEDONIA	10500	—	—
18th "	SALSETTE	6940	MALWA	11000
22nd "	ARABIA	8001	—	—
1st Feb.	SALSETTE	6940	MOOLTAN	12500
8th "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
15th "	SALSETTE	6940	MALOJA	12500
22nd "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
1st March	MOLDAVIA	11000	—	—
8th "	PERSIA	8700	—	—
15th "	SALSETTE	6940	MARMORA	10500
22nd "	ARCADIA	7997	—	—
29th "	MANTUA	11001	—	—
5th April	SALSETTE	6940	MEDINA	12500
12th "	ARABIA	8001	—	—
19th "	MOLDAVIA	10500	—	—
26th "	MALOJA	12501	—	—
3rd May	SALSETTE	6940	MONGOLIA	10000
10th "	EGYPT	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6940	MACEDONIA	10500
24th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

† INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.
Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captains	To sail on
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan. 1913
Bregenz	3905	A. de Petris	16th Jan. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheerich	1st Feb. "
Semiramis	3393	P. Pavisich	15th Feb. "
Gablonz	8000	—	1st Mar. "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Mar. "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheerich	1st April "
Semiramis	3393	P. Pavisich	16th April "
Gablonz	8000	—	1st May "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th May "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Cheerich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5939	R. Dunscher	28th Feb.
F. Ferdinand	4046	C. A. Leva	23rd Mar.
Austria	7533	G. Raitsich	28th April.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back. " 903 to 1083*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back.. " 525
To London via Trieste ..... " 429 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back. " 633 to 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back... " 675
To London via Trieste ..... " 539 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back. " 832 to 966*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS EUROPEAN FANS and LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
F. Ferdinand	3946	P. A. Leva	7th Jan. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
62, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3580	Bramer	3rd Jan. 1913
a Konig	4900	Calsan	17th Jan. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schut	3rd Feb. 1913
Kaiser	3000	Schapp	16th Feb. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, AND PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

A Wireless Telegraphy Twin-screw.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
21, Meadow Street, Bombay, 19th December, 1912.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route via
Kaisar .....3195 Thurs. 2nd Jan. 9 a.m. † C.M.
Linga .....2185 Friday 3rd Jan. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2184 Mon. 6th Jan. 11 a.m.* P.D. & C.M.

† Cutch Mandvis.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvis.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kaisar" 1,185 tons, on Thursday, 2nd Jan. calling at Muscat, Busaire, and Mohomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "Palitana" 2,998 tons, on Thursday, 2nd January, calling at Verawal, Maugrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charkar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Pundua," 3305 tons, on Thursday, 9th January, calling at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 11th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
31st December, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES
(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5418	.....	19 "
*City of Glasgow	6529	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	6321	.....	18 "
City of Athens	5529	16 March	...
City of Cairo (Ex. Soracte)	3906	.....	5 April
City of Tripoli	4532	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6376	16 April	14 "
City of Benares	6973	.....	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5418	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester	5551	.....	21 "
City of York	7910	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	6321	.....	12 June
City of London	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	3rd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	449	809
Liverpool	605	957	452	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay—Messrs. E1. Sales and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS

EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, Charing Cross, Londons.
BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ... ... Rs. 8,63,618
RESERVE FUND (In Govt. Papers)... Rs. 8,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt., Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ % p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of countries are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply at

SEH RAM B. A.,
Manager.
Bombay, 89, Apollo Street.

SWEETNESS AND POWER

are blended in the happiest manner in the BLUTHNER PIANOS which are known all over the world as the "Sweetest toned pianos in the world." There is no piano better than the BLUTHNER, and to say there is, is an empty boast. To surpass BLUTHNER for purity of tone and durability is impossible.

The use of a BLUTHNER piano will help you to better thoughts on music. BLUTHNER pianos will help you to attainments uplifting, educative and artistic. They will help you to see further over the heads of the million musicians as truly as he who ascends a mountain peak to gain a wider view of nature's beauty.

MARCKS & Co., LTD. BOMBAY AND POONA. SOLE AGENTS FOR JULIUS BLUTHNER, LEIPZIG and LONDON.

CONDOR'S
WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.
A PLAIN FACT.

You will admit that there are plenty of humbugs in Society, and in every walk of life. But that does not prove that there are not plenty of good true people, just the same with

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!

CONDORODYNE.
A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market. Rs. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.
An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of Blood. Price, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.
An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Price, Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. Price, Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.
An invaluable, so exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth, strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white. Price, Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.
An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Price, Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.
(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex. Price, Re. 1.

TRIAL IS A BEST TEST!!

FEMALE PILLS.
(Strong.) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.
A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate form of all skin diseases. Price, Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.
A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity. Involves no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.
A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp, removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Price, Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.
An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Price, Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.
Price, Re. 1. Perfumed Priestly Heat Powder Annas, 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT.
Price, Rs. 2-8.

CONDOR'S SORE THROAT SOLUTION.
Price, Rs. 3.

CONDOR AND SONS.
(SUCCESSORS, D. FERNANDES & CO.)

Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc., 20 Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

☞ THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

PREVENT ILLNESS
BY TAKING
BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS

At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are cures that have stood the test of years, and are to-day the most widely used of all fever remedies.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobiesitch, etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J. P.

WORLI, LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

"The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion."

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, over overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s3d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse imitations unscrupulously put forward by unprincipled venders for the sake of extra profit.

Published and Marvellous Brochure should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and nervousness generally. Price 1s., post free 1s 6d. Obtained of Publisher 16, Charing Cross, Rochdale, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines, Bombay, Bombay, India: WRACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, SUCCESSORS and POONA.

The Dunlop Grooved Pattern Motor Tyre is constructed scientifically by experts. Immense strength in the casing; symmetrical shape for speed and resilience; thick tread of the finest rubber ensuring durability.

Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street; CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane; MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN, CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments, received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock. Soft shell Almonds and Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Chestnuts and Malaca Raisins, and Greek Figs.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHRISTMAS BOXES containing a CAKE, CONFECTIONERY, CRACKERS, etc., from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25, list on application.

Finest Cumberland Hams	8 to 12 lbs.	Rs. 1-4 per lb.
" " "	18 to 25 lbs.	" 1-2 per lb.
Whole Cooked Hams trimmed & ready for the table		" 2-0 per lb.
Finest Wiltshire Bacon Middles on cut		" 1-2 per lb.

CHEDDAR, GUIYERE & DUTCH CHEESE on cut and in tins.
FANCY PRESENTATION BOXES of SWEETS and CHOCOLATES, XMAS CRACKERS, SANTA CLAUS STOCKINGS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS for Table Decoration, etc., etc., etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S
ENERGICAL SYRUP,
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
C. DASTUR & CO.
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "ANATOLIA"

ARRIVED on 23th December, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 30th December, 1912.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

Of 105, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

WEDNESDAY, the 1st January, 1913, being a Public Holiday, the SOCIETY'S BOMBAY BRANCH will be CLOSED on that day.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that the services of Mr. GEO. SMITH who was in our employ, have been DISPENSED with from 17th December, 1912.

LEACH AND WEBORNY, A. SYDNEY SMITH, Sole Proprietor.

NOTICE.

I BEG TO INFORM YOU that the firm of Messrs. DIKSHIT, DHANJISHAW and SUNDERDAS, having been DISSOLVED as from THIS DAY, I have admitted Mr. PURSHOTTAMRAI TRIKAMRAI MANKAD, as my PARTNER. The firm will be known as "DIKSHIT and PURSHOTTAMRAI" and will carry on business at No. 14, Hummam Street (Sardar Buildings.)

H. S. DIKSHIT.

Bombay, 30th December, 1912.

THE CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA is prepared to receive OFFERS for the purchase of their ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT which is larger than necessary for their requirements.

The plant is in good order, and may be seen working on the premises. It consists of 2 Steam Sets, with Loco-Type Boilers, each capable of supplying 1,000 lamps of 16 C. P. It is suitable for Mill lighting or a large installation, and will be sold on receipt of a reasonable offer.

Apply to:—

THE SECRETARY, Club of Western India, Poona.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP hitherto carried on at Forbes Building Home Street, Bombay, by Messrs. NASSERWANJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, RUSTOMJEE NOWROSJEE WADIA, and GEORGE ASHBY, under the style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent from the 31st day of December, 1912, so far as regards the said GEORGE ASHBY, who retires from the said Firm on the date aforesaid. The said Nasserwanjee Nowrosjee Wadia and Rustomjee Nowrosjee Wadia WILL CONTINUE TO CARRY on the business under the present name and style of NOWROSJEE WADIA and SONS.

Dated this 25th day of December, 1912.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS AT DELHI.

KING, KING & Co., 1, Kashmir Gate.

HOUSE, Bazaar and Dhobie Account Book for 12 months, with Servants' Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form by G. E. CHARD, 6th edition, revised. Price Rs. 1-8. Mss. S-dept. A. and N. Co-operative Society Ld., Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Mount Napean," No. 30, Napean Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, by Elkington Reed and Barker, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard, linnet wagon, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, fancy ornaments, one microscope by R. & J. Beck, one sweet toned cottage piano, one Jost fan, rich carpets, one lot very valuable medical books, table and hall lamps, writing tables, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, copper and aluminium utensils, also a large lot of rich garden pots of ferns and other plants, etc., etc., the property of Lieut.-Col. L. F. Childs, I. M. S., and others.

The property of another gentleman.—One 15 H. P. 4 Cylinder, 4 seated Panhard Motor-car with canopy and wind screen, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 31st December, 1912.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. CULLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

EVERY EVENING

THE HIT OF THE SEASON!

ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON AND MR. JAMES McGRATH

In the screaming musical dialogue:

"WRITING A PLAY."

NEW YEAR'S DAY!!!

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON AND MR. JAMES McGRATH,

A SPECIAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,

will sing in addition to the ordinary Programme, the following beautiful National Scotch Ballards :—

"COMIN' THRO' THE RYE."
"ROBIN ADAIR."
"MY LOVE IS LIKE A RED ROSE."
"BONNIE BANKS O' LOCH LOMOND."

A GREAT PROGRAMME

TO-MORROW

NEW YEAR DAY

FIRST SHOW

At 6-30 to 8 P. M.,

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON AND MR. JAMES McGRATH

Will appear by special request IN

DUETS AND WALTZ SCENAS!

PRETTY MUSIC!
WITTY DIALOGUE!
GRACEFUL DANCES!
REFINEMENT!

FULL ORCHESTRA.

PRICES AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-DAY, NEW YEAR'S EVE,

CHILDREN'S MATINEE

At 5-30 to 6-30,

WHEN

30 PRIZES 30

will be given away.

STATE ENTRY INTO DELHI.

THE MONEY KINGS

OR

A MISSION OF DIPLOMACY.

NEW YEAR'S DAY!!!

THERE WILL BE ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FIRST SHOW

At 6-30 to 8,

MISS VIOLET FRAMPTON AND MR. JAMES McGRATH

will appear by special request.

NEW YEAR'S DAY'S PRIZE SHOW

At 6-30 to 8.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY. (Bombay to the Bosphorous) By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE. Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

LAYS OF THE LAW[illegible] A Selection of Leadi[illegible] By W. E. H. [illegible]

Apply the Bombay [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

WILLISON'S TENTED SHOWS.

LAST NIGHT OF PRESENT PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY NEXT, WE USHER IN THE NEW YEAR WITH A COMPLETE CHANGE.

Nothing like it ever seen before.
Nothing like it ever seen again.

GET IN LINE EARLY, AND SEE IT ALL.

Popular Prices Prevail.

FREE MAIDANIA FREE.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, 1912 and 1913, AT

GREEN'S RESTAURANT,

A SPECIAL DINNER will be served on NEW YEAR'S EVE, TUESDAY, the 31st at 8 o'clock.

at Rs. 5 per head on the 1st floor Restaurant and Verandah, and Rs. 4 per head on the Ground floor.

THE MILITARY BAND OF THE 104TH RIFLES will play a special selected programme under the Direction of MR. W. S. WALCOTT, Band-Master, from 8 p. m. till 1 a. m.

TABLES TO BE BOOKED EARLY.

NO GRILL ON THAT EVENING.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, AT THE "TAJ MAHAL" HOTEL

December the 31st, 1912,

A PECIAL DINNER

will be served from 7-30 till 9 P. M., at Rs. 5 per head, to be followed by A DANCE from 10 p. m. till 12 midnight

MUSIC BY THE TAJ MAHAL BAND.

THE INDIAN HOTELS Co., LTD.

MAIDANIA.

:o:

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

SPECIAL SCOTCH NIGHT.

Music by the Bands of the ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS & 95th RUSSEL'S INFANTRY.

SCOTCH DINNER, including Haggis, Price Rs. 3. Tables reserved.

DANCING 11 to 12 o'clock.

Special Time Extension Come and wish your friends a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Special Reductions. Admission As. 2.

Farewell performance of the ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

What everybody is saying

BRAVO! DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajputs.

FROM THURSDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

Admission As. 4. Every person paying for admission will be presented with a free ticket for any side-show excluding the Railway.

SATURDAY, 4TH JANUARY, 7TH ROYAL DRAGOONS. CHILDREN'S DAY.

Every child accompanied by parents given free admission from 6 to 8 p. m., and presented with a BEAUTIFUL TOY.

SKATING RINK.

MORNING SESSION DAILY.
THURSDAY, CLUB SESSION.
FREE TUITION.

MAIDANIA.

Messrs. SMART, COULSON and WILSON,

Who are cycling from Delhi to Bombay, en route for a Cycle tour around the World, will ARRIVE at 10 P.M., TO-DAY, in

MAIDANIA.

MAIDANIA Ld. invite the MASTERS and MATRONS of all Orphanages, residential Convent Schools and Missions to apply for Tickets which will admit their SCHOLARS FREE, at Main GATES, and all Side Shows on FRIDAY NEXT, 3rd January.

Applications should be made in writing addressed to the SECRETARY, giving particulars of the number of Scholars and the adults in charge of them.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, 9, Grant Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF T. E. SIR G. S. AND LADY CLARKE,

MARIE HALL,

THE WORLD'S GREATEST VIOLINIST,

WITH

MISS MARGUERITE TILLEARD AND MR. HERBERT BROMILOW.

SOLO PIANIST.....BARITONE.

TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY & SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd & 4th.

(THEIR EXCELLENCIES WILL ATTEND FRIDAY'S RECITAL).

PLAN AT ROSE & Co. RESERVED SEATS Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, UNRESERVED Rs. 3.

Direction.....BARING BROS., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NEW YEAR PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE MASKED BALL

A ROYAL ROMANCE TOLD IN CHARMING COLOURED PICTURES.

SEE ALSO

BEHIND THE STOCKADE,

An Exciting Story of Life out in the Wild West.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST

TUESDAY, 31st, & WEDNESDAY, NEW YEAR DAY,

EXTRA SHOW FROM 5-30 TO 6-30 P. M.

LADY OF THE LAKE,

& THOMAS A BECKET.

3 PRIZES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY IN EACH SHOW.

ROARS of Laughter in this week's Comics.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY : 7 TO 8, 8-30 TO 9-30 AND 10 TO 11 P. M.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

FILMS FOR SALE : Apply to the MANAGER. TELEPHONE No. 1271.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Soerabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipuh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum account amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

Carlton House, Cotram Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906, Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE : ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 8,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to day 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a. for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls. 35,000,000 = say £4,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	,, 3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	,, 19,500,000 = say £2,056,000
	£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—51, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askhabad	Hankow	Paris
Baku	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokhara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchwang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa.	

And numerous other Branches throughout Europe and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER, Acting Manager.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,400,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE, 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
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Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Silin-apore
Colombo	Madras	Surabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
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Hankow	New York.	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

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The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

SATURDAY 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... ,,	17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Chaoghan	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lisoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.,

CAPITAL (paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)	,, 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

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Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

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H. H. WHITE, Agent, Bombay Branch. 101, Hornby Road.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED.—LADY ASSISTANTS, for side shows, etc., by the OLYMPIA CINEMA Co. Apply personally at the Pavilion, Sandhurst Road, between 5 and 7 P.M.

ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL OFFICERS will find to their utmost advantage in ordering their requirements of PROVISIONS, OILMAN STORES, etc., or any kind of goods through SHELLIM & Co., Domestic Agents, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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Just from Bee-Hives. Absolutely pure, white and untouched by hand. V. P. Post Free 2 lbs tin 1/9, two 3/-, three 4/5/-, four 5/12/-. One dozcase 12/- carriage extra. THE HONEY Co., CHAMBA via DALHOUSIE, (Punjab).

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

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PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply

R. PATERSON BROWN, MANAGER.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,560,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

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SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,

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MATHERAN GRANVILLE HO[illegible] Europeans only, situated in a fine compound, it has westerly exposure Rooms with verandahs in front, cuisine excellent.

WANTED.

WANTED, in Apollo Bunder or ne[illegible] hood. FLAT for two Englishmen, f[illegible] or unfurnished. Reply giving particulars a[illegible] to Box No. 781, care of The "Bombay Gazet[illegible]

WANTED AT ONCE, Eurasian (Fem[illegible] LEARN BOOK-BINDING, Exp[illegible] Unnecessary. Apply to Box No. 855, care Paper.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a Smart E[illegible] MAN BINDER, speaking English, with full particulars. Salary wanted etc., oth[illegible] no application will be entertained to Box No. care of this Paper.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED Eurasi[illegible] English SHORTHAND LADY Ty[illegible] to join by the 1st of January next. Apply st[illegible] salary expected, and sending copies of testimonials (without both of which no application will be entertained) to Box No. 756, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A TRUSTWORTHY and ENERGETIC CONTRACTOR for the sale and distribution of Newspapers. Deposit Rs. 200 required. Apply Box No. 562, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS PRINTING MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

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FOR SALE, in good condition No. 4 Bull's Eye Kodak in leather case, with book of instructions. Capacity 12 exposures without re-loding. Index plate for 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25, 50 and 100 feet and beyond. Price Rs. 30, no offers. G. L., care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A No. 2 "RONEO" COPIER, in good and sound condition. Offered at a low Price, offer wanted.

Apply box No. 398, care of this Paper.

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TO LET at Naigaum, near Public Fountain, 5 minutes' drive from Dadar, a Bungalow with large compound, 10 rooms and stable. Open to inspection at any time. Rent Rs. 55. Apply to

Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli. Telephone No. 2270.

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THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with Verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

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Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals. Obtainable from all shops. If you have a

MOTOR CAR keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

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For Advertisements of two of three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

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Each succeeding line	,, 0-6

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First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages double the above rate.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Column [illegible] Re. 1-4 Per Inch.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. WAX, CANDLES. B. O. C. PETROL. MOTOR OILS A & B. Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [30TH Dec., 1912

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 27th Dec, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	25	29,499
B. B. and C. I. Railway ..	28	33,634

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T., 1-, 4 1-8d. on Demand and 1s. 4 13-32d. for 3 months sight Credits. A small business has been done in T. T. and a private Bills have been placed at current rates. The Banks will be closed to-morrow and on Wednesday for the New Year holidays.

Far Easter rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-8
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d. Feb.
Do. do France	...172
Do. do Marks	...140 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...151 1-4
Shanghai "	...211
Japan "	...149 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 94 7-8 for Cash and the first Settlement and 95 for the second Settlement, and declined 1-8 during the early part of the day. A fair business has been done and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 94 12 0
1st Settlement	...	" 94 12 0
2nd do	...	" 94 14 0

BULLION :—

On Saturday bar silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and for forward delivery at 28 15-16 and 29 1-8 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 64 1-2. The local market opened easier at 72 3-8 for ready and the near settlement and closes 1-4 lower as under. A moderate business has been done. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian "	...	" 23 15 0
5 sovereign "	...	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready	...	" 72 2 0
1st Settlement	...	" 72 2 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 72 9 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready	...	" 81 8 0
1st Settlement	...	" 81 8 0
2nd Settlement	...	" 81 15 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

Changes in the American markets were small on Saturday, but prices closed rather steadier. Further fluctuations are likely until the Peace Conference is concluded, and the market settle down after the New Year Holidays. The local market open quiet with little or no change in prices except in Sengals, which are easier. During the early part of the day business was done in fine Khamgam Akola January at Rs. 322 and in good Broach also at Rs. 322. At Colaba the tone of the market was easier, wich more sellers than buyers, and prices gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 closing irregular as under.

Ready cotton has been quiet with little inquiry and prices are easier. There are many sellers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	337	March.
Good M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	321	"
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinguaghat	...	337	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... "	333	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	326-7	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	... "	319	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	... "	303	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	293	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	... "	280	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... "	265	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone	...	Firm
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	63,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6 92	6 85	6 85
+05	+07	+07
Mar.-Apr	Apr.-May.	May-June.
6 83	6 82	6 80
+07	+07	+07
June-July.	July-August.	Aug.-Sept
6 78	6 76	6 63
+07	+07	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.
Apl-May 1913	... Rs. 9 4 0	B.T.

RAPESEED :—Quiet.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi Apl-May	... Rs. 8 4 0	B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready	... " 7 10 0	B.T.
Yellow " "	... " 8 6 0	"

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady.

Gold White 35 p.c.	... Rs. 56 8 0	
Mimbara ...	... " 57 8 0	
Black Kutni ...	... " 49 0 0	
Red Khandwa ...	... " 53 8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 12 12 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 37 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 26 0 0	

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Jan.-Dec. Bold	... Rs. 46 0 0	
Jan.-Dec. Small	... " 45 0 0	

MOWRASEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs. 9 10 0	B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is steady.

We quote :—

White Pissi ready 35 p.c.	Rs. 5 6 6	B. T.
White Delhi May 1913	" 5 3 0	B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	... ...	1,740
Bank of India	... ...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	... ...	66
Indian Specie	... ...	69

MILLS.

David	... ...	465
Kohinoor	... ...	765
Manockji Petit	... ...	3,050
New Great Eastern	... ...	25 1-2
Standard	... ...	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	...	180
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	...	21 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	... ...	567 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton	... ...	15,533 bales.
Wheat	... ...	12,897 cwts.
Linseed	... ...	849 "
Rapeseed	... ...	nil "
Gingellyseed	... ...	18,053 "
Poppyseed	... ...	5 "
Groundnuts	... ...	12,695 "
Castorseed	... ...	905 "
Rice	... ...	15,613 "
Myrabollams	... ...	4,280 "
Cottonseed	... ...	26,706 "
Mowrasseed	... ...	222 "
Gram	... ...	4,416 "
Jowar	... ...	4,676 "
Maize	... ...	322 "
Barley	... ...	946 "

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Tone of Market	... ...	steady.

Futures.	Latest closing.	To-days opening.
Dec.-Jan.	6·84	6·89
Jan.-Feb.	6·79	6·84
Feb.-Mar.	6·77	6·82
Mar.-Apl.	6·76	6·81
Apl.-May	6·75	6·80
May-June	6·73	6·78
June-July	6·71	6·76
July-Aug.	6·68	6·73
Aug.-Sept.	6·57	6·62

Nearest Values at 10·5 a. m.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 28th Dec. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 21st Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 21. Rs.	Dec. 28. Rs.
Capital paid up	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,20,54,580	1,04,84,289
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	11,05,87,832	11,19,32,627
Post Bills	4,127	4,127
Sundries	27,87,469	28,15,308
	14,60,33,998	14,58,36,351
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,06,76,889	2,02,97,116
Other authorised Securities	7,98,028	7,97,523
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,43,27,717	1,70,93,710
Loans do. do.	4,21,58,060	3,98,47,211
Bills discounted and purchased	3,10,85,339	3,16,24,012
Dead Stock	2,39,206	2,39,206
Stamps	7,832	7,353
Bullion	8,01,047	7,76,950
Balances with other Banks.	20,60,096	11,29,224
Sundries	4,77,713	5,18,549
Cash	3,34,02,571	3,35,05,567
	14,60,33,993	14,58,36,351

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Dec., 1912, as compared with the statement of 17th Dec. 1912 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 17. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 20. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,83,00,000 0 0	1,83,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits at head office.	1,95,69,255 14 3	2,03,94,389 4 6
Other Deposits, &c	16,35,13,885 6 3	16,05,05,021 10 2
Bank Post Bills, &c	8,50,146 5 5	6,79,336 13 8
Sundries	26,16,868 11 6	26,78,274 8 10
	22,48,50,106 5 5	22,25,57,052 5 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,17,21,920 0 0	2,17,49,350 0 0
other authorised investments	92,51,513 0 0	91,33,523 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	3,51,96,701 3 10	3,50,41,658 3 7
Accounts of Credit on do	5,04,30,809 2 10	5,07,73,024 8 3
Bills discounted, &c	3,76,79,254 7 11	3,74,36,987 0 7
Balances with other Banks	31,20,306 13 5	21,05,193 7 10
Bullion		
Dead Stock	25,07,353 6 2	25,07,474 8 0
Stamps	12,495 9 11	13,143 10 8
Sundries	3,56,823 15 1	3,57,061 8 1
	16,02,77,107 11 2	15,91,67,415 15 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	6,45,72,998 10 3	6,33,89,636 6 2
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	22,48,50,106 5 5	22,25,57,052 5 2

LIABILITIES.

Government Balance at Head Office	3,07,914	Increase.
Government at Branches	5,17,190	Do.
Other Deposits	20,03,814	Decrease.
Post Bills	1,70,780	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's investments	40,590	Decrease.
Loans	1,55,043	Do.
Accounts of Credit	3,43,215	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,48,207	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	37,08,834	Do.
Do. at Branches	25,25,473	Increase.

Percentage 34·40.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 30.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—2000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—34 bales wool, H K M Jetha and Co; 594 cwts goat hair and 112 bales wool, B Hurbhum; 22 bales wool, A Savji; 36 bales wool, M Balia; 66 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 250 bales wool, D Koondanmal and Co; 26 bales wool, H Metha and Co; 100 bales cotton, Salamon Bros; 631 cwts wheat flower, R Canji; 4000 cwts wheat, Sunday and Co; 294 tons oil cakes, the New Mofussil Co; 12 bales hides, V Esmail and Co; 17 bales wool Metha 160 bales wool W and A Graham and Co.; 60 bales wool F F Campbell Co.

FOR LONDON VIA LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—3 bales hides, Enrico N Stein.

FOR LONDON.

Macedonia s—51 packages skins, Enrico N Stein; 1070 cwts oil cakes, The Indian Cotton Oil Co; 210 bales hemp, E Oomersy; 300 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—280 packages skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—50 bales wool, S B and A D Bassons; 990 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 354 cwts seed sweeping, R Canji; 5000 cwts wheat Ralli Bros; 200 cwts cattle horns, Hollingehurst and Co; 3439 cwts teaseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MALOJA.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

E F Ferdinand s—1,000 bales twist, E Ebrahim and Co; 50 bales twist, Priei de Saone and Co 700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co: 378 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co;

FOR SHANGHAI.

E F Ferdinand's—700 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co: 1,616 bales twist, C D Sassoon and Co.

Assaye s—50 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Gisbebrok and Co; 400 bales cotton, Hirji Nensoj and Co; 600 bales cotton G G Kaisha 100 bales cotton, D D Currance and Co; 400 bales cotton B N Ginwalla and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 200 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha. 300 bales Ralli Bros.

Dalhanna s—200 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy 750 bales. cotton, The Japan C T and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Glaneden s—322 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 400 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Glaneden s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bross, 100 bales cotton, H Neassy and Co.

Ischia s—700 bales cotton, The N B Kaishs, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Dalhanna s—750 bales cotton. The Japan C T and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Circassia s—163 cwts skins, Thos Cook and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Steinbergen s—62 cwts cottonseed, H Govindji; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

Rimaldo's—200 bales hemp, S Ramsukhdas; 735 cwts castorseed, B S Lloyd and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels s—1510 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Omersey; 30 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer; 60 bales cotton, H E Bode and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Moltkefels s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 10 bales hemp, E Oomersey.

FOR TRIESTE.

Habsburg s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1,000 cwts teaseed and 844 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

Marques Bucquehem s—110 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 35 cwts animal guts, Ad Meyer, 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Marquis Bacquehem s—24 bales hemp, E Oomersey

FOR GENOA.

Gymeric s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

ASSAM OIL-SEEDS.

[The preliminary forecast of the spring oil-seed crops of Assam, 1912-13.—Note.—On the average of five years ending 1910-11 the area under linseed in Assam represents some 0·9 per cent. and that under rape and mustard 4·8 per cent. of the total areas under those crops in British India.]

Character of the season.—The rainfall and weather were favourable to the oil-seed crops at the sowing time, which was normal this year. The early subsidence of flood water in the Assam Valley also proved favourable to the timely sowing of the crop.

Linseed.—The area under linseed this year, as estimated by the Deputy Commissioners, comes to 12,500 acres against 13,800 acres returned in the final forecast of last year. This crop is chiefly grown in the Sylhet district where owing to a good paddy crop this year a smaller area was put under linseed, but a better crop is expected; 94 per cent. of a normal crop is anticipated for the province against 81 per cent. in last year.

Rape.—There is an increase in area under this crop in almost all districts in the province, the total area estimated this year being 298,600 acres against 261,100 acres of last year. This increase is due to the favourable weather at the sowing time. After the crop was sown the weather became somewhat unfavourable in a few places, especially Nowgong. On the whole, however, a crop of 88 per cent. of the normal has been estimated against 82 per cent. of last year.

ALLAHABAD BANK LD.

The result of the working of the Allahabad Bank, Ld. for the year ended the 31st December 1912, including the balance from the former account, is a profit of Rs. 6,12,000. The usual "ad-interim" dividend and bonus on the ordinary shares at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum, and interest on the preference shares at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, were paid to the shareholders for the half-year ended the 30th June last. It is now proposed to pay a dividend and bonus at the same rate on the ordinary shares, also the interest on the preference shares at 6 per cent. per annum, to add Rs. 2,00,000 to the reserve fund, thus increasing that fund to Rs. 36,00,000 and, after adding Rs. 50,000 to the contingency fund, to carry the balance of the profit to the next account. The working capital shows an increase during the twelve months of over Rs. 25,00,000.

DIVINE SERVICE.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

New Year's Day, 1st January 1913.

8-30 a m Holy Communion. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

S. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDRA HILL.

8-45 a m Holy Communion.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 29th Dec. to 6 a.m. on the 30th December :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total	3	2
Total mortality from all causes	...	101
Cholera	2	3

In the Antonio da Silva High School, Dadar, 6 boys were presented for the Matriculation examination last year, of whom 5 passed; 3 were presented this year and 6 passed. For the School Final examination, 4 were presented last year and 2 passed; 1 this year and he passed. For the Government of Bombay Drawing examinations 21 appeared for the first grade this year, of whom 16 passed; 6 for the second grade, of whom 4 passed; and 8 for the third grade, of whom 8 passed.

SATISFACTION goes with each bottle of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the most popular Fever Cure of the day. Nothing equals its efficacy as a cure for Malaria. It has an excellent tonic effect on the system and in no way it depresses the heart like other Fever Cures. A trial assure to convince the most prejudiced. Of all chemists —MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for ANNOUNCEMENT of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name, and address of the sender are Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSTON—GIBBS—December 21, at St. Andrew's Church, Fyzabad, by the Rev. P. D. Johnston, Chaplain of Fyzabad, Captain Robert Johnston, 4th Cavalry, son of the late Major R. Johnston, Army Pay Department, to Mavis Fairbanks Gibbs, younger daughter of F. E. Gibbs, Esq., of Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

New Year's Eve : Bank Holiday.
Bombay Hunt, Chuckla.
Bombay City Police Annual Ball, Town Hall, 9-30.
Christmas Dance at the Mazagon Institute, 9-30.
Maidania, 5-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m.
Willison's Tented shows at "Maidania," 9 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 12 p.m.

Maxim :—"A laugh is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, 6, B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Lorraine ..... Ganne
Overture	Raymond ..... Thomas
Valse	The Wedding Dance ..... Lincke
Selection	The Gondoliers ..... Sullivan
Idyll	Softly Unawares ..... Lincke
Selection	Soul's Awakening ..... Godfrey
Patrol	Wee Macgreegor ..... Amers

MUSIC AT "MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowsley and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. B. B. Fakirchand, Bandmaster :—

First Programme.

March	Austria ..... Nowotny
Overture	Glorious Apollo ..... Lindheim
Waltz	Songe L'Automne ..... A Joyce
Felection	Patience ..... Sullivan
Serenade	Baby's Sweetheart ..... Corri
Menuett	Bof ball ..... Petras
Intermezzo	Lois Au Bal ..... Gillet
Cavalry Piece	The Hussars Come ..... Eilenberg

Second Programme.

March	The Gladiators Farewell .. H L Blankenburg
Overture	I Puritani ..... Bosquet
Selection ...	Miss Hook of Holland ... Rubens
Three Dances	From Henry the VIII ... Edward Gorman
Idyl	The Glow-worm ..... P Lincke
Waltz	Sonri e Avril ..... Degret
Serenade	Beneath Thy Window ... Thiere
Two Step	Uncle Sammy ..... Holzmann

MUSIC AT 'MAIDANIA."—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel Downing and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers will play the following programmes of music at "Maidania" this evening, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Catlfield, Bandmaster :—

First Programme.

March	Les Gamins de Paris ... Pares
Overture	Si J'etais Roi ..... Adam
Entr'acte	Rosamunde ..... Schubert
Reminiscences of the Plantation ...	Chambers
Song	Because ..... D'Hardelot
Serenade	Moonlight ..... Moret
Selection	Gipsy Love ..... Lehar
Waltz	Luna ..... Lincke

Second Programme.

March	Cock o' the North ..... Hume
A Highland Scene.	..... Moore
Selection	Harry Lauder's Songs .. Williams
Intermezzo	The Bells of Auld Lang Syne ..... Partridge
Patrol	The Wee Macgreegor ..... Amers
Reminiscences of Scotland	Arr Godfray

THE TRANSPORT PLASSEY.—The Karachi Radio Office has been in touch with the Transport "Plassey" since 11 p.m. on the 29th instant. Radio messages will be accepted up to 6 p.m. on the 31st idem.

BURNT TO DEATH.—Guugabai, a Hindu girl, aged sixteen years, was cooking in her room at Falkland-road about a fortnight ago, when her clothes caught fire, and she was burnt about her body. Her cries brought the neighbours to her rescue, who put out the flames. She was treated at home, where she died on Sunday evening.

SKYLARKING FATALITY.—A number of young Hindus were skylarking at Old Madanpura on Sunday night, when one of them named Ram Dutt, aged 30, was thrown heavily and injured. He was removed to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The cause of death being attributed to cerebral hæmorrhage.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Subscribed correspondence for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Habsburg," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st January 1913. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE MOTOR ACCIDENT.—With reference to the account in our issue of yesterday, of an accident which befell three Bombay motorists, whose car was charged by a buffalo near Mhow on a journey from Bombay to Calcutta, we hear that Mr. McDermott, one of the occupants, who had his shoulder dislocated, is progressing favourably in the hospital at Nimpur, and expects to be able to return to Bombay within a day or two. The car and its occupants were all covered by insurance.

A SYCE'S TRAGIC END.—Information was received by Inspector Canty on Sunday night that a Hindu syce named Antoo Ganesh, aged about eighteen years, and employed at Messrs. Baldock's stables had died in his house from injuries caused by a kick from a horse. It appeared that a number of horses were being brought off the ship in the Prince's Dock on the night of the 27th inst., when Antoo was kicked by one of them. He did not go to hospital, and did not report the occurrence to the police.

FIRE IN THE GLOBE MILLS.—The blow-room of the Globe Mills at DeLisle-road was the scene of a small fire yesterday, which soon extended to the mixing department, setting fire to the loose cotton, which was lying about the floor. The mill appliances for extinguishing the fire were set to work, and the fire was put out in about half an hour without the assistance of the Fire Brigade. The damage by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 15,000. The fire seemed to have originated in the thread extractor on account of some hard substance getting into the machine.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY STUDENT.—Miss Jerusha J. Jherad, who has passed the recent L.M. and S. examination in the first class and stands first in the order of merit, has had a very brilliant school and college career. She was educated at the High School for Native Girls, Poona, and won all the open scholarships for the district, including those reserved for the school. The high hopes entertained for her by her teachers were amply justified by the result at the Matriculation examination of the year 1907, wherein she stood second in the whole list of successful candidates, securing the highest number of marks in mathematics and winning the Chatfield prize, the Lady Reay Medical scholarship, and the Miss Yamunabai Dalvi scholarship. Her career at the Medical college was a meritorious one, and she stood first in all the University and College examinations, winning the Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit scholarship at the first examination in Medicine, the Sir James Ferguson scholarships at the second examination, and the Queen Empress Silver Medal, the scholarship of the Medical Woman of India Fund of 1883, the Lady Reay Silver Medal, and the Bai Hirabai H. P. Cama Gold Medal at the L. M. and S. examination. Besides many other scholarships, she won the Anatomy Medal competed for by the fourth year M.B., B.S., and L.M. and S. students of the college. Miss Jherad is reputed to be an exceptionally clever student, and has won the admiration of her Professors and co-students by her modest demeanour, affable disposition and kindness to the patients that came under her care at the hospital. She belongs to the Bene-Israel community—a poor and struggling race that was thrown on the uncongenial Konkan shores some two thousand years ago—and has the honour of being the first Medical Lady Graduate from her community. It is needless to say that her future is full of promises.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

THE VICTORY MILL FIRE.

Privy Council Upholds Bombay Decision.

The judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the appeal of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs. the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited, from the decision of Mr. Justice Davar in the Bombay High Court was delivered on the 26th November 1912. There were present at the hearing : Lord MacNaghten, Lord Moulton, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali. The judgment was delivered by Lord Moulton.

This appeal relates to certain arbitration proceedings instituted for the purpose of ascertaining the amount due to the appellant under fire policies taken out by him with the respondent company and 18 other companies upon a cotton mill in Bombay known as Victory Mill. The facts of the case are very simple and may be briefly stated as follows:—A fire broke out in the Victory Mill on the 14th October 1906, and did very extensive damage. Immediately after the fire the appellant gave notice of his claim to the insurance companies, and they took possession of the premises under powers reserved to them in that behalf and retained possession for a considerable period for salvage purposes, during which time they sold and realised certain salvaged property. Possession of the premises was ultimately given back to the appellant, who thereupon made out the amount of his claim under the policy. The companies disputed the amount of his claim, and, in accordance with the terms of his policies, the matter was referred in each case to arbitration, but as the policies were substantially in the same form a joint enquiry was held before the arbitrators, at which all the companies were represented by one counsel. Its object was to ascertain, once for all, the total amount of the loss from which the shares to be borne by the respective companies could immediately be deduced. In these arbitration proceedings the present appellant tendered evidence to prove that the machinery was seriously injured not only by the fire, but by the effect of the water that had been used to extinguish the fire. This evidence showed that the injury to the machinery by the presence of the water was in its nature progressive, i.e., that it had been seriously increased by the length of time during which the water had been allowed to lie on the machinery. Counsel for the companies objected to the admission of this latter evidence. He admitted that damage done by the water employed to extinguish the fire came within the loss insured by the policy, but he raised the contention (to use his own words) "that the liability for damage to property ceased the moment the fire was extinguished."

The question of the admission of this evidence was formerly argued before the arbitrators, and they decided that they would allow the evidence to be given. Thereupon the whole of the companies petitioned the High Court to revoke the submission to arbitration on the ground that the arbitrators had exceeded their jurisdiction in admitting the evidence. The petition came on for hearing before Justice Davar on the 11th January 1908. The facts were not in dispute. In the argument on the hearing counsel for the insurance companies apparently treated the evidence that the injury to the machinery from the presence of the water had increased during the time that had elapsed between the fire and the delivery up of possession by the companies as being evidenced that could relate solely to what was termed "a tortuous act" on the part of the insurance companies, and they contended that no such question was referred to the arbitrators. On the 23rd January 1909 judgment was delivered. The learned Judge made no order on the petition, and directed the petitioners to pay the costs of the present appellant in the petition. The main ground of the judgment was that, by admitting the evidence, the arbitrators had decided nothing, and that there was no cause to interfere with their action. From this decision the present respondent appealed to the High Court sitting in appeal from its original civil jurisdiction. The appeal was heard by Justice Chandavarkar and Justice Batchelor, and on the 7th December, 1908, judgment was delivered allowing the appeal. The main ground of "the judgment is expressed by Justice Batchelor as follows :—"For, whereas this contract refers only to loss by fire, those damages would arise from a totally different origin, an origin which it seems to me is wholly distinct and separable from the fire, namely, a neglect of the companies of some duty imposed on them after the loss by fire and water had become an accomplished fact. The order made by the High Court was of a very unusual kind; the only operative part was that it set aside the order of Justice Davar and directed the present appellant to pay the costs of the petition and appeal. This was accompanied by an expression of the view of the Court on the point of law involved, to which more particular reference will be made later on. But no order was made revoking the submission, the Court evidently realising that their expression of opinion would be accepted by the arbitrators as authoritative guidance in the matter, and that there was no reason to fear their not seeing in accordance with it in the future conduct of the arbitration.

A QUESTION OF PERIOD.

From this order the present appeal is brought. It raises, therefore, the plain and simple issue whether the loss due to fire and water under such a policy is to be determined at the moment the fire is extinguished or when the companies give up possession of the premises to the owner after exercising the powers given to them by the policy for the purpose of enabling them to minimise the damage. It is, however, scarcely necessary that their Lordships should formally negative the contention of the companies in this respect, for it is so obviously unreasonable that the eminent counsel who appeared for them on the appeal did not attempt to support it. They confined their argument to contending that, although the insurance companies were undoubtedly liable for the damage done by the presence of the water, subsequently to the fire during the time that the premises were in their possession, the judgment appealed from was correct in law because it did not pronounce to the contrary, but only decided that no claims based on breach of duty by the companies had been referred to the arbitrators. Their Lordships are of opinion that this does not rightly represent the effect of the judgment or of the order made thereon. The effective portion of that order is a declaration of the opinion of the Court in the following words : "This Appellate Court is of the opinion that the jurisdiction of the said arbitrators extended only to the dispute relating to loss or damage from fire under the terms of the policy insurance in each case and not to the question of any loss or damage alleged to have arisen from the neglect of the insurance companies who are parties to the above-mentioned arbitration to take care of the machinery of the respondent after the fire mentioned in the petition of the petitioners above named .... had been extinguished and the insurance companies had entered upon possession under clause II of the Policy of Insurance mentioned in the said petition." Taken in connection with the contentions of the parties it is clear that the High Court intended by this expressions of opinion to direct the arbitrators that the loss must be estimated from the condition of the machinery, etc., at the moment when the fire was extinguished. Had the present appellant permitted this order of the High Court to remain unappealed against, the arbitrators would have been bound to estimate the damage upon that erroneous footing. The fundamental error in the contention of the present respondent seems to their Lordships to have arisen from a misapprehension of the position of an insurance company taking and holding possession of premises damaged by a fire under the provision of the policy in that behalf. The provisions in virtue of which it does so are for the purpose of enabling it to minimise the damage. Inasmuch as it has to bear the loss, there is no one so directly interested in doing everything that is wise for the purpose of making the best of the situation. It does so in its own interest, not because it is under a duty to the assured.

Its powers are of the nature of a privilege to do that which is most for its own benefit under the circumstances, so as to reduce the loss. In the present case, therefore, there is no question of tort on the part of the companies. They may have thought that it was not worth while to expend money in drying in machinery. In this view they may have been right or wrong, but they unquestionably had full power to take the course which in fact they did take. But when they have thus taken possession of the premises and done what in their opinion was wisest to minimise the damage, they cannot say that the actual damage is not the natural and direct consequences of the f

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Malvasia, White	2 15
Malvasia Gutland, Red, Sweet Wines very very old ...	3 0
,, White do do ...	3 12
Port Wine, White old dry...	2 0
Port Wine, Red	2 0
Moscato, very old, light flavoured	2 4
TABLE WINES	
Mores, Vin de table, Red...	1 10
Demestica, Vin de table. Red	1 13
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	2 0
Acheos, Vin de table, White, (very old)...	2 15
Mores, Vin de table, White	1 11
Demestica, Vin de table, White	2 0
SPECIAL SHERRY WINES.	
Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage 1884	5 8
Marsala de l'Achaia	1 12
Malaga de l'Achaia	1 12
Vermouth de l'Achaia	1 9
SUPERIOR BRANDIES.	
Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	4 8
,, 1895 (two crown)	5 8
,, 1890 (Princes)...	7 0
,, 1887 (Royal)	7 8

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20 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hall Line steamer Sutton Hall 2870 tons Captain D Jenkins will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo.

The steamer Offenbach 2,743 tons Captain Moritzen will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The Arab steamers Co's steamer Faris 737 tons Captain W H Coates will sail to-day for Bussrah via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

Apcar The steamer Catherine Apcar 1730 tons Captain A Davidson arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta November 27 via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Tokomi Maru 3412 tons Captain A. Mocker, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Kobe 29th November, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

The steamer Box Burgh 2926 tons, Captain A Harrison arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff November 27 with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Sultan Van Koetie 1113 tons, Capt J. Liberg arrived in harbour on Monday from P. Samoe Dec. 25 via Colombo with a cargo of liquid fuel.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 950 tons, Captain H M. Outbush sailed on Monday for Kat-war coast ports and Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND R.I.M. VESSELS.

H M S Highflyer ..Capt C E Le Mesurier...B N Flagship
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr C G Sinclair .... Troopship
H M S Alert ... ...Comdr H O Somerville ....Sloop
H M S Sphinx ... ...Comdr Geo J Todd .....Spl Ser Sl

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 30.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Itinda...	3397	McClelland			M M & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Caillow	Hull	4-1-13	J Finlay & Co
C&R Anatolis	2481	Nelson	Melbourne		K Nixon & Co
D&E Steenbergen	2455	Yonge	Antwerp	3-1-13	T Morrison & Co
F City of Labore	4471	McFeekshi			K N & Co
H Kroaborg	2209	Hoosel	Port Said	31-2	W & A Graham & Co
K Totonic Maru	2464	Mocker	Kobe	10	T M & Co
M Gloucden	3018	Graham	Kobe &c	5-1-13	T M & Co
M Moltkefels	3084	Schaneider	Hamburg	3-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
O Pembale	2329	Poplam	Port Said	13-1	W & G & Co
P Ellen	2474	Jacobsen	Baltimore	4-1-13	S Smith & Co
Q Dalhanna	2999	Folhan	Ko e ac	9-1-13	T M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sutton Hall	2870	Jenkins	L'Pool	31-12	K N & Co
2 Circassia	4327	Osborne	Liverpool	6-1-13	W & A Graham & Co
8 Ismaila	3181	Downing	NF... NF		M M & Co
4 Gymeric	2598	Revel	Genoa	13 3	W & A G & Co
5 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Kobe		E Line
7 Maiq Sacquham	3752	Fransorich	Trieste	7-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Habsburg	2395	Salenich	Trieste	1-1-13	A L S N Co
9 Asaye	4359	Cockman	Shanghai	31-12	P & O Co
10&11 Offenbach	2 743	Maritzen	Marseilles	31.12	Volkart Bros
12&13 Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London	11-1-13	P & O Co
15 Markgraf	2325	Bremen	Durban	3-1-13	A Strandes & Co
16 Baroda	1999	Renney	Busreh	9-1-13	M M & Co
18 Alavi	2234	Gray	Jeddah	2-1	B& P S N Co
P & O Dock.					
British	1815	Basching	(Repairing)		J M & Co
H W P D					
Baramati	413	Beram	Repairing		Bo S N Co Ld
P D B W					
Pasani	552	Dawood	1-13		Bo S N Co
Kasari	554	Mono ned	1-13		Bo S N Co
Saharnati	554	Ahmed	31-12		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
31	Tatomi Maru	Mocker	Kobe, Nov 29
*29	Roxburgh	Harrison	Cardiff, Nov 27
30	Sultan Van Koetie	Liberg	P Samoe, Dec 25
	Catherine Apcar	Davidson	Calcutta, Nov 27

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
30	Lhasa	Outbush	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Faris, Coates, for Busreh.
,, Offenbach, Moritzen, for Marseilles.
,, Sutton Hall, Jenkins, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ischia for China, &c.
,, E F Fectinand for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer "Sicilia," from Genoa left Aden on the 29th instant, and expected to arrive in Bombay on the 4th instant early morning.

The Ellerman Line steamer "City of Paris," passed Perim on the 30th instant and is due to arrive here early morning of the 3rd proximo.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia," Homeward bound arrived at Suez on the early morning of the 30th instant.

THE
WHEEL O' FORTUNE.

NEW STORY
BY
LOUIS TRACY.

The "Bombay Gazette" has secured the serial rights of the new story by the well-known Anglo-Indian author, Mr. LOUIS TRACY. The first instalment will be published on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4TH.

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Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg. ...	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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"BYSTANDER," 6th November, 1912, writes of NAPIER Cars:

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The Bombay Gazette

Tuesday, 31st Dec. 1912.

THE ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, who is a prolific essayist on topics ranging from European politics to railways in the Middle East, makes a reference in the current number of the "Contemporary Review" to the situation produced by the gun-running operations from Muscat, and the disinclination of the French Government to aid in the suppression of the traffic. His thesis is that the cession of the Gambia Colony on the West African coast would be accepted by the Republic as on equivalent for a capitulation of French interests, but it may be pointed that the British Foreign Office has rejected an idea which was put forward after the failure of the Brussels Conference two years ago. And he is equally inaccurate in the observation that "France refuses to consent to the establishment of a British Protectorate over Muscat," as the existence of this safeguard was demonstrated a dozen years since by the prompt cancellation of a treaty under which the Republic was to obtain a coaling station in the Sultan's territory. The ruler of Oman receives an annual subsidy of a lakh of rupees from the Government of India, is provided with a Political Agent, who guides his relations with foreign powers, and is pledged to make no concessions of territory or to enter into any fresh agreements without British approbation. These arrangements appear to constitute the protectorate which Sir H. Johnston wishes for as a means "of checking more effectually the traffic in arms and ammunition carried on in French as well as Arab ships, and which is deliberately encouraged by the Afghans with the object some day of provoking and aiding a great rebellion in India against the British and the Christians." No French ships are engaged in the transit of arms from Maskat to the Persian littoral, because the proposal to sail dhows under the Republican flag was vetoed by the Hague tribunal after coaling station failed to materialise. And although the Afghans are interested in the traffic, their objective is national armament and not the promotion of a revolt in India, an impossible undertaking upon which the Amir is unlikely to embark, unless he wishes to lose his own kingdom. The fascinations of Pan-Islamism may have captured the imaginations of King Habibullah and his Court, but their experiments in the principles it implies will probably be restricted to home use and the suppression of insurrections like the Khost Valley affair with the vicarious help of the Mullahs instead of the forms of retaliation previously applied to such manifestations of discontent.

If Sir H. Johnston had examined the recent history of the question before committing himself to those opinions, he would have ascertained that the point at issue between the two Governments is the revocation of a treaty under which Maskat was declared to be a free port and which has enabled the gun-runners to use it for operations not contemplated when it was signed half a century ago. There was then no demand for arms in the Middle East, and it was not foreseen that an apparently inoffensive document would cause international complications, otherwise greater care would, doubtless, have been exercised in framing its provisions. So long as it exists in its present form, French and other Continental exporters have the right to ship rifles and cartridges to Maskat, and British warships may not confiscate cargoes known to be contraband, but must await opportunities of capturing the dhows which are subsequently employed to carry these weapons to the mainland. Hence, we have the naval blockade which is costing a good many lakhs of rupees per annum, and is a striking testimony of the inefficiency of the entente when vested interests are at stake. The activities of the marine police have now been supplemented by the establishment of an official storehouse for arms, to which they must be transmitted on pain of confiscation as soon as they reach Maskat. Prior to the introduction of this arrangement the importers stored them in their own godowns, from whence purchasers could remove them as favourable opportunities occurred for running the blockade and landing the weapons on the Persian Coast. And although many captures were made, there is no doubt that the dhows occasionally slipped through the cordon and landed their cargoes at places agreed upon with the Afghan caravans.

A year or so ago, it was estimated by a British visitor to the Maskat bazaars that the stocks they contained were not less than a quarter of a million rifles of various European makes, with proportionate quantities of ammunition. It is probable that a percentage of these holdings were cleared off in anticipation of the Sultan's order, which was promulgated some months before it came into operation. But the major portion are now under lock and key and cannot be removed from the official repository without permits granted by the custodians, and these are only given under conditions which make their transit to Afghanistan or in Indian frontier practically impossible. There has, naturally, been a slackening in the traffic since September last, but several large consignments which have arrived from Europe recently have been promptly taken charge of by the Sultan's officers, and the local arsenal is now full of arms, unlikely to travel beyond its limits. There have been strong but ineffectual protests from the French importers against this intervention, but acting under British advice and encouragement, the Oman Chief has refused to make any modifications in the restrictions imposed, with the result that the trade has been summarily stopped. This aspect of the situation was recently debated in Parliament on points raised by Lord Lamington, who asked for information regarding the working of the Sultan's mandate and on the attitude of the French Government towards a traffic in which some of their subjects are largely interested. The official reply to these inquiries was good results were already visible, but that the view taken by the Republican Government was that all arms arriving at Maskat were practically confiscated, as the conditions imposed for their export to adjacent territories were so exacting that it was impossible to extract them from the Sultan's warehouses. This is the best and most gratifying testimony that could be given to the efficiency of the new check imposed at Maskat, while it is interesting to have Lord Morley's assurance that the French Cabinet are disposed to accept the situation that has been produced as an equitable solution of a troublesome problem, demanding settlement in the interests of civilization. The old treaty of the sixties remains unscathed, but its provisions are valueless in the face of the blockade and the additional securities obtained by the segregation of rifles and cartridges in the Sultan's repository, and we may hope that Lord Morley's prediction of a complete understanding with France will be eventually realised, even if it should be necessary to avoid some financial "compensation" to those who have been engaged in this most nefarious and profitable traffic.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER. AN important addition to the literature of synthetic rubber was made during mail week, when Dr. F. Mollur Perkin gave a lecture on "Natural and Synthetic Rubber" at the Royal Society of Arts. The lecture was notable for the warning which it conveyed to planters of rubber, and at the same time for the encouragement which they may take for it. Dr. Perkin sees no reason why synthetic rubber should not be produced at so low a price as one shilling a pound, but the prospect of production on a commercial scale is at present a remote one. He says there seems no probability as yet that the rubber industry will follow the same lines as natural alizarine and indigo, where the synthetic product had almost destroyed the industry in the natural product. At the same time planters should be prepared. He pointed out that the Badische Anilin und Soda-Fabrik, which had been instrumental in placing synthetic indigo on the market at a cost of £1,000,000, had agreed to provide £1,000,000 for research work on synthetic rubber. Their chief chemist, Dr. Duisberg, did not even then guarantee success, but the money was to be forthcoming as required. Chemists in Great Britain might not have a like sum to deal with, but they would not be behindhand. Great developments in the future thus became possible, and Dr. Perkin urged planters to take the reason of alizarine and indigo to heart, and to set their house in order before it was too late. The rubber user was not concerned for natural or synthetic rubber. He wanted the best and the cheapest. Planters, the lecturer suggested, might set their house in order by dealing with the insect pests which worked havoc among the young trees, and the yield of latex might be increased and improved by a study of agricultural conditions and methods. Could not the means of tapping, coagulating, and preserving the rubber be improved, he asked, and the price of the rubber reduced by working up oil from the seed as a by-product? At present there was room for both synthetic and natural rubber. The question was whether there would be in the future, and if there would not, which was going to push the other out. This was sound advice, which the subsequent discussion showed was already beginning to be taken, by manufacturers of rubber. The general opinion appeared to be was that rubber planters have little to fear, for the demand for rubber is so great that uses will be found for both the natural and synthetic products, should the latter ever come into commercial competition with the former.

INDIAN COTTON. IN the Third General Memorandum on the Indian cotton crop for the season 1912-13, published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the estimate of the total outturn is given as 4,330,000 bales of 400 lbs. each against 3,100,000 bales last year. The latter figures are, however, somewhat misleading as the receipts of Indian cotton into Bombay last season were about 2,315,000 bales; the total receipts (which included some 225,000 bales of American cotton) being 2,540,000 bales. From statistics of previous years, we ascertain that out of a total crop of about 4,300,000, the receipts into Bombay should be, approximately, 2,500,000 bales. Last year's Indian crop proved therefore about a million bales more than the above estimate, the Berars and Central Provinces turning out an exceptionally large crop. Regarding this season's estimate (1912-13) of 4,330,000 bales, these figures should prove far nearer the mark, and are in fact what has been generally anticipated. Early in the season estimates of the receipts into Bombay, from 1st October 1912 to 30th September 1913, ranged from 2,650,000 bales to 2,800,000 bales, but the generally accepted figure now is 2,500,000. The Berar and Central Provinces crops will probably be 200,000 bales short of last year, but the increase in the Bengal, Guzerat, and Kathiawar crops will fully compensate for this and also for the falling off in receipts of American cotton into Bombay, which is looked for this season. The Broach crop last year was indifferent in quality, and Americans being cheap early in the season, a considerable amount of American cotton was purchased by spinners here in place of Broach. This year, prices for Americans have been comparatively dear, and the Broach crop promises to be of good quality. Taking all the above facts into consideration, we may look for the receipts into Bombay, from 1st October 1912 to 30th September 1913, to reach a total of 2,500,000 bales, or possibly 50,000 bales more, if the Kathiawar crop proves better than anticipated.

GIRLS AND SCOUTING. WE have never been able quite to understand the why and the wherefore of the Girls Scout movement. Women's nursing corps and ambulance brigades are perfectly intelligible, but why a girl should be taught scouting, and sent prowling across country with a short skirt and a long pole has always seemed more or less a mystery. We suppose a primary object—as in the Boy Scouts, whom we warmly applaud—is to give the girls a liking for healthy exercise and outdoor pursuits, but surely there are means for doing this, which do not require that they should be left in the solitary and defenceless positions, which scouting entails. Attention has been drawn to the danger by the murder of a girl scout near London, and we suppose it was this, which drew from a Roman Catholic Archbishop in Australia a vigorous warning, the other day. He was addressing an assembly of Confirmation candidates, and said he hoped that no Catholic parents would so far forget their duty to their daughters as to allow them to take part in the Girls Scout movement. This required that girls should be far distant from their homes without any parental control. There were dangers, humanly speaking, that it would be impossible to provide against. It will be said, of course, that these dangers always exist, Girl Scouts or no Girl Scouts, and that lonely children had been murdered before the movement had been thought of. That is so, but we should endeavour to mitigate dangers rather than to increase them, and we hope the organisers of the Girl Scouts will try to do so. It would be easy to order that all scouts on duty should go about with, at least, one companion, and to take other precautions.

SUDAN COTTON. SUDAN, the name of which is familiar to most of us, as the scene of arduous campaigns, is now growing famous in works of peace. It is becoming the site of considerable commercial development, and its trade is growing at such a pace that, according to a recent colonial report, it is "worth the attention of those interested in the development of that part of the African continent." Experiments on a large scale are being systematically carried out in cotton-growing with the most promising results, the cotton now exported being of an excellent quality, comparing favourably with the best Egyptian, and in the opinion of an expert from the Cotton-growing Association, Manchester, who recently visited the Sudan, it is capable of still greater improvement by careful planting and organised cultivation. The crop is at present small, but it is only a question of capital and labour, which is what the country is now in need of, for Sudan cotton to play an important part in the supply of the Home market.

MADE IN GERMANY. SOME adverse criticism of the Admiralty for ordering an airship from Germany has already been heard. The new airship is of the non-rigid Parseval type, according to the *Observer*, and will be of 350,000 cubic feet capacity, 300 feet long, and driven by two motors, each of 200 horse power. The cost is £25,000. The Admiralty has also ordered an Astra-Torres airship from a French maker at a similar cost. The objections urged are that the prices are too high, and that the money would be better spent in encouraging the home manufacturers. It is urged, moreover, that aeroplanes are more suited for military purposes than airships, whether rigid or non-rigid. But the better opinion is that the Admiralty is quite right to experiment in every direction that may be useful.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor has signified his intention to be present at the Parade in Bombay on the 1st January, to commemorate the Proclamation, and will arrive at the Parade Ground (the Maidan) at 8-30 a.m.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 20th instant, left here at 5 a.m. to-day, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next. The mails were late in leaving Brindisi.

THE *Manchester Guardian* says that, while Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is in India, no temporary chairman will be elected by the Labour party in his absence, but for any necessary business his place is to be taken by Mr. Parker. Mr. Barnes is to join Standing Committee C for the Trade Unions Bill in Mr. MacDonald's place. Mr. Parker shares with Mr. Whiteley, a leading cotton spinner, the representation of Halifax.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Airships from Abroad.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 13.

The Government appears to have realized, somewhat tardily perhaps, the fact that the Beta, Gamma, Delta, and Willows with speeds not exceeding 28 miles an hour hardly represent the latest thing in airships, or constitute an air fleet of any practical value. Orders for two ships have been placed, both with foreign firms, one with the Astra Company in France, for an Astra Torres type, and one with a German firm for a Parseval. Both of these are non-rigid types. Hitherto the Astra Torres airships have been small, but though no specifications have been published, it may be assumed, from the substantial price that is to be paid, that the one which is now being constructed for the British Navy will be an advance both in size and power, or anything yet produced by the firm. The Parseval will be similar to those in use with the German Army, is about 350,000 cubic feet capacity with a speed of 50 miles an hour at least. It is understood that the Zeppelin firm were approached, with a view to obtaining an air cruiser of the rigid type for which they are famous. As, however, in view of the requirements of their own Army and Navy, the German authorities have prohibited the exportation of this type of airship, the firm were unable to undertake the commission. Although the Zeppelins are larger, faster, bigger weight-carriers, and have about four times the effective radius as compared with the Parsevals, it is not altogether certain that they are as suited to our requirements as the non-rigid type. For the benefit of those of your readers, who have not studied the construction of airships, I will give, as shortly as possible, a description of the three types, rigid, semi-rigid, and non-rigid, which at present include all the ships of the aerial services. The three main elements of airship design are lightness, strength and speed, and all three are ultimately inter-connected. Speed also connects reduction of head-resistance, and the hull of a dirigible is designed with the utmost care so as to reduce the resistance to passage through the air to a minimum. In order that this may be achieved, the hull must preserve its shape and tautness, even when driven at high speed. In the non-rigid system this is effected by maintaining the gas within the envelope at a considerable and constant pressure by the agency of one or more "ballonnets," or elastic gas-tight compartments situated within the hull, and capable of being inflated with air as the gas contracts. The semi-rigid dirigible is designed on precisely the same principle except that the hull is partially strengthened by a rigid metal frame-work from which the car is suspended. Both these systems suffer from the disadvantage that the interior pressure of the gas against the walls of the hull, which are formed of fabric, exerts a constant bursting strain, so that a gap in the surface would tend to spread rapidly, as happened in the case of the disaster to the ill-fated Republique. Further, the attachment of the huge steering planes, and the heavy cars to a flexible fabric envelope presents engineering difficulties, which have so far never been overcome in a really satisfactory manner. The rigid type, though suffering from none of these drawbacks, has special disadvantages of its own. The hull is formed by a skeleton frame work of aluminium or wood. Over this is a retched an outer fabric covering. The gas is carried within in a series of separate balloons. As the gas in this case need not be under pressure, the fabric, having to support no strain, can be much lighter. Even if one or more of the interior gas bags are injured, the vessel may still remain air-worthy, the injury being purely local. The cars are rigidly connected to the hull in fact, and in the latest Zeppelins, as in the wrecked British naval dirigible, they form the keel of the hull, so that the propulsion and steering can be applied to the centre of resistance, thereby increasing both efficiency and stability. This is one of the main reasons for the success, especially as regards speed, of the Zeppelins. On the other haud, the very nature of its structure precludes the possibility of a small rigid dirigible. Bulk and fragility are two of the great disadvantages of this type. A vessel of this type is most difficult to manœuvre on the ground, it becomes almost unmanageable in a wind owing to its excessive lightness and size. A semi-rigid or non-rigid dirigible can be defeated almost instantaneously and packed for transport. This cannot be done in the case of a rigid. Practically, therefore, though the rigid type have a wider range, are more powerful, and have a margin of safety against attack owing to their construction in compartments they require when not in use to be docked in specially constructed hangars, changes of base, therefore, are only possible when hangars exist within the limits or in the vicinity of the new sphere of action; and the transfer must be effected with its own propulsion. Ships of the non-rigid type are not thus restricted, as when defeated there is no particular difficulty in transporting them by road, rail, or sea to a new area of operations; and for the same reason they are not dependent on specially constructed hangars for safety during times of inaction, when the weather does not admit of camping out. On the whole, therefore, having regard to our requirements, it would seem that the non-rigid type would be the most useful all-round class of dirigible for use, both with our land and sea forces. Doubtless, occasions might be imagined in which the superior range and striking force of the Zeppelin type would be an advantage, but, as we do not grow Pitts these days, it is hardly worth while discussing them.

It is estimated that the two new airships will cost a matter of £50,000, and the fact that this large sum is going to foreign firms has been made the subject of a good deal of adverse comment. There is, however, little doubt that the Government have been well advised by their experts in the matter. It does not, however, follow that they are not to blame in a measure for the fact that the uncertainty of getting what they want in the home market has driven them to place the orders abroad. As I have pointed out in the case of aeroplanes, and aeroplane-engines especially, we have been far behind other Powers in the encouragement and support given by Government to British manufacturers of air-craft, and as a result the industry has progressed slowly. With increased demand the aeroplane industry is looking up, and some types, notably the Bristol, are competing very successfully with the best output on the continent. Up to the present, the market for dirigibles has been practically non-existent for the British manufacturer, and though it is claimed that he could turn out ships as good as any produced on the continent, still the fact remains that he has not done so, and Government were right to provide for their immediate necessities from sources of reliable supply. It is, however, certain, that had a different policy been adopted "ab initio," and open competition in the home market been fostered instead of attempting to evolve a suitable ship within the restricted area of the Government workshops, we should have been in every way in a much better position to-day as regards dirigibles, and no question of going outside the country for our requirements would have arisen. It might have cost [illegible] more at the beginning, but it would have [illegible] more economical in the end besides being [illegible] satisfactory. Certainly that is the impression conveyed, when technical journals, devoted to aeronautics, describe the proposed cost of the two ships as "lavish." Apart, however, from every other consideration, it is absolutely wrong that we should be unable to produce satisfactorily and efficiently all engines [illegible] munitions of war that may be required for both our services for the defence of the Empire. It is due to ourselves as a nation that no possible changes in political friendships should endanger our supplies, or render them liable to be cut off, it is due to ourselves as taxpayers that the money should be spent in the country on British products and British labour. It is to be hoped that this principle will be kept in view in the matter of the contributions of the Dominions to the defence of the Empire and that, as each develops its industries and becomes able to build its own ships and forge its own weapons, the money so generously voted to the maintenance of the Empire may be spent so far as possible within its own limits, so that each colony may not only get the increased security, but also reap the commercial benefits incidental to the creation of new industries.

THE GIFTS TO THE EMPIRE.

There has been, so far, little German comment on the Canadian gift to the Navy. Admiral Tirpitz, it is understood, prefers that the Press should maintain a discreet silence on the subject. This, however, has not prevented Count Reventlow letting himself go in the "Tageszeitung." He accuses Mr. Churchill of disingenuousness and dealing in terminological inexactitudes, only he does not use such courteous periphrases. He thinks that when the First Lord announced the building programme in the debate on the Naval Estimates in the spring, he was already acquainted with Mr. Borden's intentions, and the Count makes claims that the three Canadian Dreadnoughts should be substituted for three British, leaving the total at five only to be laid down in 191[illegible] "We will then believe," he continues, "that Mr. Churchill was *sincere*, when he appealed to Germans to consider the burden of naval expenditure, which was growing ever more intolerable, and declared that he was doing his utmost to keep the expenditure on the Fleet down. This is possible to-day, since for the British taxpayer it comes to the same thing whether Germany builds three ships fewer or Canada presents three ships. If Great Britain does not take the opportunity to lighten our estimates, but adds the Canadian Dreadnoughts to Mr. Churchill's five for 1913, it will prove that Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Churchill's declarations did not correspond to their real intentions. On the other hand, a British building policy of this kind would raise afresh the whole question of German naval policy." Count Reventlow apparently is possessed of a memory more convenient than accurate, retentive of everything except what it suits his purpose and the occasion to forget. The First Lord was careful to state, that the Admiralty programme was based on things as they stood at the time he spoke; he was perfectly clear and intelligible when he pointed out that alterations in foreign ship building programme would have to be met by reconsideration and amendment. He, further, laid emphasis on the fact that it had been necessary to recall from foreign stations many ships, in order to complete the Fleet in the North Sea. This left the great trade-routes with our overseas possessions all too lightly guarded, and he indicated the safeguarding of these routes as a great Imperial claim on the Dominions and Colonies, whenever they felt themselves in a position to come to the aid of the Mother Country, and join in the maintenance of the security of the Empire. These portions of Mr. Churchill's speech seem to have slipped from Count Reventlow's memory, nor has his recollection served him better in the matter of the German response to Mr. Churchill's studiously restricted programme. It was exactly the same class of reply that was accorded to the Campbell-Bannerman effort to set an example of restricted armaments. The revised German Naval Law followed close on the conclusion of the debate on our Naval estimates. Our programme was on a sliding scale. The choice rested with Germany, and she made her choice, and that choice has had results far-reaching and greater in their ultimate effects than the mere addition of an extra ship or two to the British programme of naval construction. Captain Persius, the well-known German naval writer, recognises this in an article published in the "Berliner Tageblatt," in which he says that a little consideration must long ago have taught that nothing was more calculated to weld Greater Britain closer together than the over-hasty strengthening of the German Navy. In conclusion, he writes: "The Dominions are absolutely on the side of peace. They hold aloof from the extravagance of European militarism, and will make their voice heard in favour of peace and a decrease of armaments. One may wait with interest the attitude, which our naval enthusiasts will adopt in view of the new situation. It must be hoped that our Government will perceive into what a dangerous channel it steered, when it allowed this party to take it in two." Captain Persius puts the case clearly; Kaiser Wilhelm II may yet be known in history as an Empire maker—one of the makers of the British Empire.

It was not, however, in Germany only that it was thought convenient to suggest, that the voluntary contributions of the Dominion should be set against the Admiralty programme. The "Daily News" and "Leader" and class, whose opinions are reflected therein, strongly advocated the misappropriation of the seven millions to the relief of the British taxpayer, instead of its devotion to the object for which it was intended, the increase in the margin of security of the Empire. Having regard to the heterogeneous composition of the majority which keeps the present Government in power, and the frequently evinced tendency of the tail to wag the dog, it was a distinct relief when the Prime Minister emphatically declared in the House this week, that "any ships given by Canada will be additional to the forecast of construction already announced." This settles finally the number of orders, which will be given for large armoured ships next year, viz., (1) Five vessels under the Admiralty programme in accordance with the First Lord's forecast of March last. (2) Three vessels under the Canadian Naval Bill. (3), One vessel presented by the rulers of the Federated Malay States. This means that during the ensuing financial year, the keels of nine of the largest armoured ships will go down. There will be also the two vessels of the present year's programme which have been begun recently at Portsmouth and Devonport, and two more, which will be commenced in private yards in January and February. The ships of the corresponding German programme have, it may be noted, been in hand some time. When the ships of the 1912 and 1913 programmes are completed, the adverse balance consequent on the reductions in the year 1906-1908 will be nearly, but not quite, adjusted. The contention, therefore, of the "Daily News" and "Leader" amounts to this, that the British taxpayer, having eaten his cake in 1906 to 1908, should enjoy it again in 1913. Which, as our old friend Euclid observed, is absurd.

...TERN GALE.

...SABLED IN THE ...F BISCAY.

...Crew's Dreadful ...fferings.

..."...LUCKNOW" PUTS BACK TO PLYMOUTH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 30.

...outward bound vessels, which have ...the gale is the "City of ...Liverpool for Karachi, ...Plymouth badly battered. ...chief officer were severely

LONDON, DEC. 30.

...es in the Bay of Biscay, ...vessels continue to arrive ...Southampton, having been ...owing to damage, or to ...of their officers have been ...ases the decks were swept ...boats, bulwarks, bridges and ...will take weeks.

...full of thrilling stories. That ...mer "Volmer," which was ..., is one of the most har- ...boat was swamped and ... The captain's boat ...w of nine clung to the keel. ...ally righted, but the men ...ed out of the water-logged ...he gunwales until they ...gain. All were without ...with thirst and cold. ...one and the bodies ...erboard. The engineer ...empted to strangle the ...overpowered and lashed ...t difficulty, but died soon ...were practically in the ...ours.

...CONFERENCE.

...Firmness only a Guise.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

...delegates, in an interview with ...representative, admitted that their ...proposals embodied more than they ...d to get, but they were only following ...set by the Allies. The Turks ...ently adamant on the subject of ...which they declare is indispensable ...ty of Constantinople and European ...nevertheless, in spite of the Turks' ...ness, it is expected that they will ...amended scheme to-morrow, on ...be possible to negotiate.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 30.

...tated that as, the result of a prolonged ...of the Council of Ministers, instruc- ...been sent to the delegates in Lon- ...pose that the differences be referred ...ference of Ambassadors.

...official note was issued at the con- ...the Council, stating that, while ...animated by a conciliatory spirit and ...of the success of the negotiations, ...no circumstances assent to the ...Adrianople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 30.

...the Ambassadors have advised the ...deavour to come to terms with the ...tes. The warning of the Russian ...or of the danger of a delay owing ...situation in Asia Minor, disagreeably ...pressed official circles in view of the agita- ...in the Army, which is believed to be ...tered by the Committee of Union and Pro- ...s, in favour of the resumption of hosti- ...ies.

FIGHTING NEAR JANINA.

ATHENS, DEC. 30.

Fighting continues at Bizani, which com- ...ands the road to Janina. Several Turkish ...acks on Greek positions have been repulsed.

At the annual general meeting of the Farmers' ...b in the Whitehall Rooms, London, Professor ...ghton said that there promised to be an excel- ...t opening for English breeds of sheep in the ...kan States when, as they hoped, Christian rule ...uld supersede that of the Turk. They hoped to ...a wonderful development of sheep-farming, ...ich was characteristic of Lower Hungary and the ...scent territory, go through the fertile districts in ...umania right down to Tarsus and Macedonia. ...re was a great scope for sheep-farming in the ...tries named, because they presented proper ...und, and the people were natural sheep farmers. ...glish sheep already had a footing there, and they ...re esteemed in the pure form and also for crossing ...rposes.]

THE HOME RULE BILL.

...rish Unionists' Amendment to Exclude Ulster.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The Irish Unionist members of the House of ...mmons have written to Mr. Asquith inform- ...g him that they will move an amendment ...cluding Ulster from the Home Rule Bill. ...ey say that, though its exclusion will not ...conceile them to the Bill, and they approve ...ister's determination to refuse to submit to ...e proposed Government, they consider it ...eir duty to do their utmost to avert the ...rave mischief which is threatened by it. ...hey appeal to the Liberal party's traditions ...f liberty and justice for the most earnest ...onsideration of their proposal.

GENERAL De WET.

Anti-British Speech from a Manure Heap.

PRETORIA, DEC. 29.

At a demonstration in favour of General ...Hertzog, General de Wet, speaking from a ...anure heap, said he would prefer to be amidst ...e people on a manure heap than on the most ...rilliant platform among foreigners. General ...ertzog was the only Minister representing ...e people fully.

"I am most loyal to the Empire," he added, ...but I do not want to take off my coat and ...give it to Englishmen."

General Hertzog, addressing the crowd, ad- ...vised calmness. He would never be party to ...a movement for a split in the party.

PRETORIA, DEC. 30.

Genl. Hertzog declared, in his speech ...esterday, that the statement that he ...anted to use the Empire only as a conveni- ...ence for South Africa was an unqualified ...alsehood. If the Empire ever required men ...stand by it, he and his supporters would be ...those places.

GERMAN MINISTER'S DEATH

Herr Von Kiderlen-Waechter Passes Away.

AN ASTUTE DIPLOMAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STUTTGART, DEC. 30.

The death has occurred of Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Foreign Minister.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter had been spending Christmas with his sister, and had been ill for some days with heart trouble.

[When Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter was called to the helm of the German Foreign Office in the summer of 1910, his advent on the scene of contemporary diplomacy was hailed as the arrival of "a new force" in Europe. That he was to prove at least a disturbing force, events of the succeeding summer were destined to prove, for Germany's Moroccan adventure was primarily, if not exclusively, of his making. Heralded far and wide as the Twentieth Century Bismarck, Herr von Kiderlen emerged from the Franco-German crisis of 1911 with his diplomatic reputation far from enhanced. That he survived as Foreign Secretary a full year after Agadir, and after detractors had composed his political obituary a score of times, is perhaps the highest tribute to his skill which can be paid him. He was obviously not undone at the time of his death, for the Kaiser is not accustomed to tolerate failures in exposed official positions, and had he lived Europe might yet have had to reckon seriously with the florid-faced, rotund Wurtemberger who brought it to the brink of war over Morocco.

Kiderlen—thus he was best known in his own country—was essentially the right man in the right place at the present critical juncture of European affairs, for he was an expert on Near Eastern questions. For ten years he was stationed at Bucharest, not because German-Rumanian relations were of particular moment, but because King Carol's capital is an ideal outpost from which to observe the tortuous progress of events in the Balkans and Turkey. No man in contemporary diplomacy probably knew as much about the ins and outs of the game in those regions as Kiderlen. Whenever it was necessary for the late Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, Germany's long-time watchdog on the Golden Horn, to leave Constantinople, Kiderlen was dispatched from Bucharest to relieve him.

In the spring of 1908, when the Austrian annexation of Bosnia threatened Europe with a cataclysm, Kiderlen was serving as Acting Foreign Secretary in Berlin, as the deputy of Baron von Schon, still in disgrace over the "Kaiser Crisis" of the previous November. Prince Bulow and Count Aehrenthal reaped the glory for the triumph of German-Austrian diplomacy in the Bosnian affair, but the strings during those weeks of tension were actually pulled by Kiderlen. It was his diplomacy which brought Russia to its knees with threats of war, and secured the Tsar's sullen recognition of Austria's action in tearing up the Treaty of Berlin.

Having snapped his fingers in the face of the Franco-Russian alliance on that occasion, it was not surprising that Kiderlen should pick out the Anglo-French "Entente Cordiale" as the next object of assault. Morocco and Agadir followed in July 1911. The history of that ill-starred adventure is still fresh in the public mind. The German gunboat "Panther" executed its dramatic spring on the Moroccan coast. Kept Europe on tenterhooks for three months, and then ingloriously withdrew. The "Entente Cordiale" had proved more impregnable than "the new Bismarck" had calculated. France remained in Morocco at the cost of "compensations" to Germany which have turned out to be worth hardly the coal the "Panther" burned during her stay at Agadir. Kiderlen's star, so steadily in the ascendant, seemed in certain danger of eclipse, but his tenure of the Wilhelmstrasse remained intact.

AN ANGLOPHOBE?

Paradoxical as it may seem, Kiderlen's Anglophilism was probably more responsible than anything else for his maintenance in office. Though his diplomatic record reveals almost invariable hostility to British interests, he asserted himself early in 1912 as distinctly opposed to the policy of increased naval armaments at the cost of aggravating relations with Great Britain. He aligned himself boldly on the side of those who were fighting Admiral von Tirpitz's plans for limitless naval expansion. Those who agreed with him—and they were supposed to include the Emperor and the Imperial Chancellor—did not succeed in whittling down Admiral von Tirpitz's project as much as they desired, but they succeeded in holding the Bigger Navy fanatics in check. Kiderlen was recently the guest of Admiral von Holtzendorff, the commander-in-chief of the High Seas Fleet, on the flagship "Deutschland." A few weeks later the country was astonished to learn that the Kaiser had conferred on Holtzendorff the knighthood of the Black Eagle, the supreme German decoration. Holtzendorff and Tirpitz do not rank as friends, and the signal distinction of Imperial favour conferred on the former is attributed in "well-informed" circles to the direct influence of the Foreign Secretary in exalted quarters. Obviously, whatever fellow-mortals at home and abroad thought of the Agadir fiasco, Kiderlen was still in the good graces of his Imperial master.

Kiderlen was sixty years old in July 1912. He had had the usual diplomatic career up to the time he was appointed Foreign Secretary, serving as attache and secretary at important capitals like Paris, St. Petersburg, and Constantinople prior to his first Ministerial post at Copenhagen. He had had, however, more than the ordinary diplomatic training, for he grew up in the same Bismarckian school in which Baron Marschall von Bieberstein was trained, with such all-powerful personages as the late Herr von Holstein, that sinister autocrat of German diplomacy, and Prince zu Eulenburg, the discredited leader of the "inner round table" of the Kaiser, as his bosom friends. Kiderlen had long been under the personal eye of William II., too, having been assigned to accompany him in the early days of the reign on numerous trips abroad.

Kiderlen's dominant characteristics were a brusqueness of manner and disregard of the little proprieties prevailing among professional diplomats. He was rough at times to the point of uncouthness, though his wit and occasional joviality usually saved the situation. A confirmed bachelor, he was an incessant smoker of sturdy cigars, and his hobby was the keeping of owls. He was prodigiously industrious, and preferred work to social activity. He put in much time since he became Foreign Secretary, perfecting his knowledge of French, which he came to command well. English was beyond his powers. He was credited with the ambition to succeed the late Baron Marschall at Constantinople, but was said to have no desire to step into the German Embassy in London.]

LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

Agitation among Cardroom Workers.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

The *Times'* Manchester correspondent, commenting on the withdrawal of the Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation from the Brooklands Agreement, says it is difficult to believe that an agreement which has been contributing so largely to the peace of the cotton-spinning trade from 1893 will be torn up. Neither side has anything to gain by doing so. There has also been an agitation inside the Cardroom Workers' Amalgamation in favour of withdrawal, and an early decision on the subject is probable.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DEC. 30.

The P. and O. s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 20th inst., left for Bombay at 5 a.m. to-day.

The "Morea" left for Colombo and Australia at 4 a.m.

THE VICEROY'S CONDITION

Danger of Blood-Poisoning Past.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 30.

The following bulletin was issued from Viceregal Lodge at 8 a.m. to-day:—"His Excellency is now out of danger of any septic complications in the wounds, but, owing to their size and depth, it will take some considerable time before they are healed."

DELHI, DEC. 30.

The following bulletin was issued from Viceregal Lodge at 4 p.m. to-day:—The piece of metal shown in the neck by the Rontgen rays was removed this morning. His Excellency stood the operation well, and has been in the verandah most of the day.

DELHI, DEC. 30.

A public meeting of the citizens of Delhi was held in Queen's Gardens last evening. Rai Bahadur Sheopersad, C.I.E., presided, and resolutions were passed expressing deep indignation and horror at the recent outrage, and loyal and respectful sympatsy with H. E. the Viceroy. The signatories to the meeting included Rai Bahadur Shri Kishen Das, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, Hakim Azmul Khan, Shamsululma Yed Ahmed, Rai Saheb Wazir Singh, Mr. Rai Narain Shastri, and Mr. Haji Baksh Elahi. The meeting was largely attended by all communities, among those present being several European clergymen.

RANGOON, DEC. 30.

Many messages have been despatched by public bodies, such as the Young Men's Buddhist Association, the Catholic community, Rangoon, through Bishop Cardot, the Telegraph Union Club, and others, to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, offering congratulations on his Excellency's and Lady Hardinge's providential escape, and praying for the former's speedy recovery. In gratitude for the escape the members of the Telegraph Union Club have had rice distributed among the poor.

LIMBDI, DEC. 27.

A meeting was held on Friday under the presidency of H. H. the Thakore Saheb to express sympathy with Lady Hardinge on the occasion of the dastardly outrage on H. E. the Viceroy. All the officers of the State, members of the Municipal Corporation and the leading citizens were present. The proceedings opened with the Chief Karbhari-saheb, Mr. Jhaveribhai N. Amin, who explained to those assembled the object of the meeting and expressed great abhorrence at the base attempt made by some fanatic on the life of the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, and at the same time congratulated that his Excellency had escaped narrowly. He exhorted each and all to offer prayers for his Excellency's speedy recovery. He was followed by other speakers. His Highness then rose and in eloquent style expatiated on the innumerable blessings conferred on India by British rule, and showed how well the British Government fulfilled the duties of kingship enjoined by the Hindu shastras. His Highness also explained how great a debt of gratitude India owed to the British Government and to their wise, far-sighted and able statesman like H. E. Lord Hardinge, who had conferred such signal benefits on India, during yet the short period of his viceroyalty. Finally, after dwelling at considerable length on the deep sinfulness and the folly and the heinousness of such acts and their bad effects, his Highness proposed the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting unanimously expresses its utmost contempt towards and condemnation of the dastardly attempt made by some fanatic to take the life of Lord Hardinge, and heartily thanks God for his Excellency's narrow escape. It further prays for his Excellency's speedy recovery, and desires that a message be sent to Lady Hardinge through the proper channel, conveying its deep sympathy."

The president of the Social Conference at Bankipore wired to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, the resolution adopted at its sittings, expressing horror at the Delhi outrage on the Viceroy, who had endeared himself to the people by his liberal policy and broad-minded sympathy.

At the third annual meeting of the All-India Sudhi Conference, held at Bankipore on the 29th December under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh, a resolution was adopted recording the utmost detestation and horror at the dastardly attempt on the life of H. E. the Viceroy.

The following telegram has been sent by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

"On reassembling after the holidays, the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce desire, on behalf of the members, to give expression to their feelings of horror at the dastardly outrage on his Excellency last Monday, and to record their deep thankfulness for his miraculous preservation and for the wonderful escape of Lady Hardinge. The news of his Excellency's steady progress towards recovery is being received with the greatest satisfaction, and it is trusted that a complete restoration to health will soon be effected."

The Bombay Mill-hands and Workmen's Association telegraphed to the Private Secretary recording its abhorrence at the foul attempt on his Excellency's life and praying for his speedy recovery.

The Private Secretary to the Governor of Bombay has replied to the telegram from the Bombay Association already reported, stating that his Excellency the Governor will have pleasure in communicating to H. E. the Viceroy the expression of the sympathy of the Bombay Presidency Association with their Excellencies in this time of great trial, and the Association's resentment at the crime which all India deplores.

The Mazunga Residents' Association despatched the following message to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—"The Matunga Residents' Association looks upon the dastardly attempt made at our popular Viceroy with hatred and contempt, and prays for his speedy recovery."

MR. GOKHALE IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 30.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale arrived here from Bankipur by the Madras mail to-day, and was received at the Central station by the Hon. Mr. Seshagiri Aiyer, and Messrs. Govindaraghava Aiyer, Natesan and Shainivas Shastri. The Hon. Mr. Shivaswamy Aiyer garlanded Mr. Gokhale, who has come here in connection with the Public Services Commission, which begins its sitting early next month.

THIEF IN A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DEC. 30.

Another case of a robbery in a running train is reported. The complainant is a Mrs. Winton, wife of an engine-driver on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The story is that she left Calcutta by train on the evening of the 26th, with her little daughter aged four, for Kalka, "en route" for Dharampur, to meet other children of hers, who were returning home for their Christmas holidays from the Sanawar Military Orphanage. She was alone with the child in a second-class compartment. At midnight, between Panipat and Gharunda stations, an Indian entered the compartment while the train was in motion, and, waking her, demanded her money and valuables, which she handed to him. The man then made his way out. She pulled the communication cord after he had gone, but failed to stop the train. On arrival at the next station she reported the matter. Her statement was afterwards recorded at Umballa, where her husband was telegraphed for, as she was too frightened to continue her journey alone.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

Resolution on the Reply from Government

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 30.

The meeting of the Foundation Committee of the Moslem University was resumed on the 29th. After a very hot and prolonged discussion the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Mohammed Ali, editor of *The Comrade*, and seconded by Major Syed Hasan, was unanimously and very enthusiastically adopted:—"This meeting views the decision of his Majesty's Secretary of State, as contained in the letter of Sir Harcourt Butler, dated 9th August, with profound disappointment and regret, having regard to the views expressed by the Constitution Committee, and in this meeting, in the course of discussion, among others, that, firstly, the name of the University should be the "Moslem University," Aligarh; secondly, that, with regard to control, the powers proposed to be vested in the Chancellor should not be vested in the Governor-General in Council; thirdly, that the power mentioned in clause 5 of chapter III of the Statutes should be the same as that conferred on the patron under section 41 of the Rules and Regulations of the Trustees of Aligarh College; fourthly, that, with regard to affiliation, the Statutes should remain as proposed; and, fifthly, the provisions relating to Court, Council and Senate should not be modified; and, further, having regard to the momentous issues involved therein, this meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen with full powers and authority to add and finally settle all matters of the Moslem University in such manner as may seem proper to them, and to wait on H. E. the Viceroy to make all necessary representations in this behalf:—H. H. the Aga Khan, the Hon. Sir Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad, the Hon. Secretary of the Aligarh College, Nawab Mushtaq Husain, Aftab Ahmed Khan, the Hon. Khwaja Ghulamussa Qalain, Mr. Nabeullah Vazeer Hasan, Dr. Iqbal, the Hon. Mian Hohd Shafi, Capt. Malik Mohammed Mubareq Khan, Shaikh Raheembhai Mian Mohamed Fazlehusain, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Messrs. Jumah and Taqoob Hasain, Nawab Ghulam Ahmed Khan, Mr. Justice Hasan Imam, Mr. Sultan Ahmed, Messrs. Mazharul Haq Fakhruddin and H. M. Malik, and Major Syed Husain.

THE AGA KHAN'S VISIT.

LUCKNOW, DEC. 30.

H.H. the Aga Khan arrived here to-day and took part in the Conference. He described the terrible state of starvation of the Moslems in Monastir and elsewhere, and exhorted his audience to contribute to the funds opened in aid of the Turks, the speaker himself contributing Rs. 10,000.

MOSLEM EDUCATION.

Efforts to Improve Islamia Schools.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DEC. 30.

At the Mahomedan Educational Conference last night, it was resolved:—(1) That the Directors of Public Instruction be asked to throw light in their annual reports on the number and locality of Islamia schools and colleges in each province, and efforts be made to better their condition; (2) that a provincial educational conference be established at Lucknow; (3) that stipends be given to the Aligarh College to commemorate the memory of Dr. Nazeer Ahmed of Delhi; (4) that a deputation should wait on the Maharaja of Kashmir to draw attention to the backwardness of the Mahomedan community who formed the bulk of the population of the State; (5) that the Government of Assam be requested that a certain number of provincial and municipal board scholarships be set aside for Mahomedans.

At the meeting of the female section of the Conference, a report was read, which showed that the Zenana school and the boarding house in Lucknow would be completed in a few months, when it would be opened by the Begum of Bhopal. Reference was also made to the Zenana art exhibition opened here in connection with the Conference, and which was visited yesterday by his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

Speakers from Different Countries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 30.

The Convention of the Indian section assembled on Sunday at 12 noon. Reports of different activities were read.

The anniversary meeting of the Theosophical Society was held in the afternoon, at which speeches were delivered by representatives of different countries. Mr. Mahadeva Shastri of Mysore, Mr. Hotchner of America, Messrs. Narasenswami and Srinivas Rao of Madras, Mrs. Sharpe of England, Mr. Telang of Bombay, Mr. Harindranath Datta of Calcutta, Baron D'Asbeck of France, Mr Gurtu of Benares, Mr. Hunt of Australia, Dr. Scharader of Germany, Mr. Van Manen of Holland, Mr. Mong Tong of Burma, and Mr. Ruspoli of Italy, delivered speeches.

This was followed by Mrs. Besant's third public lecture on "Theosophy, the root of all religions." Mr. E. A. Wodehouse delivered a speech on "Sons and Daughters of Empire."

MADRAS, DEC. 30.

At the Theosophical Convention here to-day there was an interesting open discussion on the policy of the Theosophical Society, at which several members took part. In the afternoon Mr Leadbeater took up the question, and in the evening Mrs Besant delivered her fourth and last public lecture on the Theosophical Society, its meaning, purpose and functions. In the place of the outgoing general secretary of the Indian section, Bhagawandas Rai Igbalnarain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., of the Benares Hindu College, has been unanimously elected. Mr. Gurtu resigns the honorary headmastership of the Central Hindu College in May next.

BANGALORE FREEMASONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, DEC. 30.

At Freemason's Hall, on Saturday, a new Mark Master Mason's Lodge, to be known as "United Service," No. 640 E. C., was consecrated, the first Master to be installed being Mr. A. E. Hirtes of the Army Veterinary Department. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Taylor Mitchell, Deputy Master of the Masons of Madras, assisted by Mr. P. Sivagnanam Mudaliar, his secretary. A very successful banquet followed.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Agricultural and Commercial Education.

A LIST OF SUGGESTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPUR, DEC. 30.

The eighth Industrial Conference met to-day in the Congress pandal. The attendance was poor, not exceeding four hundred. Mr. Justice Imam, chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming those present, made a very short speech reminding them of the part played by industry in the life of a nation. He next asked Mr. Harkissen Lal, President-elect, to take the chair.

The president then read his address, in which he began by deprecating the dastardly attempt made on the Viceroy's life, and wished "God-speed" to Lord Hardinge in his noble mission of cementing all races and classes. He next referred to the economic position of India, declaring it to be at about the lowest rung of the ladder. Ninety per cent. of the population lived on agriculture, and the rest on commerce, industry, administration, defance, and other services. The speaker dealt at great length with agriculture, which, he said, was carried on now in very much the same fashion as it had been for ages past. He urged various improvements. After describing at some length the decay of ancient Indian industries and the industrial growth of other nations, he laid special stress on the four requisites of production, namely, capital, skill, labour, and markets. The president devoted a large part of his address to technical education, labour, commerce, and communications. He finally arrived at the following, among other, conclusions:—The ambition of educated young men should be to adopt a business career; Government and the pepole should provide the country with business and commercial colleges; chairs of Indian economics and agriculture should be founded in connection with the existing universities; the country should be studded with chambers of commerce; Government should throw open to Indians half the number of top appointments in technical departments; provision should be made in councils to have commercial and industrial representation; the commercial departments of the Government of India should see to the needs of Indians as well as Europeans; native States should help the movement of economic regeneration; European manufacturers and bankers should advance Indians beyond the position of clerks; Swadeshism should be taken at its word, and be organised principally in the channel of capital; banking and insurance institutions should be domesticated; boards of technical education should be inaugurated; the public Press should give more attention and space to economic gestions rather than to general news; the Industrial Conference should have an annual allotment of Rs. 25,000.

FUNDS REQUIRED.

At the conclusion of the president's speech, Mr. Mudholkar, secretary, presented the report of the last twelve months. He regretted that no response had been made to appeals for funds, as for lack of money many important works, such as tours and the establishment of a bureau of information, could not be carried out. In Bombay inquiry was being made in regard to the oil industry. The speaker eulogised Mr. T. Palit for his munificent gift for scientific and industrial education in Bengal.

Papers were then read on rural co-operative societies, the sugar industry in India, the importance of manual instruction in schools, and co-operative village libraries. The secretary announced that they had received papers from Mr. Noel Paton on "Work-a-day India," from Mr. H. R. Pilke on "Cotton Manufacture in Berar," from Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite on "Unlimited Liability as a National Asset," and others, and expressed gratitude to the writers.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

The Indian Industrial Conference expresses its indignation and abhorrence at the dastardly outrage committed upon the life of H. E. the Viceroy, and begs to offer its respectful sympathies to T. E. Lord and Lady Hardinge, and the Conference fervently prays that his Excellency will have a speedy recovery and restoration to health.

The next resolution urged the Government and people of the urgent necessity of establishing chairs of agriculture and commerce, and for the suitable advancement of technical education. The Conference advocated the creation of boards similar to the Senates of the Universities.

A further resolution expressed disappointment at the recommendations made by Colonel Atkinson and Mr. Dawson in regard to higher technical education.

Mr. Mudholkar was re-appointed general secretary, and a Standing Committee was appointed to co-operate with him. An appeal was made for Rs. 8,000 to carry on the work of the Industrial Conference.

CALCUTTA MOTOR-CYCLING.

Notable Results Achieved at Speed Trials.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 30.

A series of motor-cycle speed trials over a flying mile were held to-day on the Barrackpore trunk-road, and some excellent times were put up. There were five classes, the first being for machines up to 1,000 cubic capacity. This was won by Fletcher on a 7 H. P. Indian machine, who did the mile in 52 seconds, at the rate of 69 1-4 miles an hour.

In class B, for engines up to 750 c.c., Lee, on a 3 3-4 H. P. Indian, did the mile in 1 min. 1 4-5 secs., at the rate of 51 miles an hour, while Edmark, on a 5 H. P. Indian, did it in 1 min. 1 2-5 secs., and Doherty, on a 16 H. P. Enfield, in 1 min. 7 secs.

In class C, for engines up to 500 c.c., the first place was won by Lee, on a 3 1-2 H. P. Triumph, in 1 min. 1 sec., at the rate of 59 miles an hour, and others who did the mile at 50 miles an hour and over, were Fairlie-and Ford, both on a 3 1-2 H. P. Rudge, and West on a 3 1-2 H. P. Triumph.

In class B, for engines up to 350 c.c., Hewitt on a 2 3-4 H. P. Enfield, did the mile in 1 min. 26 4-5 secs., at the rate of 41 miles an hour. Norris, on a similar machine, took 1 min. 35 1-4 secs., and Henry, on a 2 3-7 H. P. Douglas, was third in 1 min. 56 1-5 secs.

Class E, for engines up to 275 c.c., was won by Ford, on a 2 1-2 H. P. Levis, in 1 min. 50 1-5 secs., at the rate of 32 3-4 miles an hour.

The Maharaja of Tikari tested his 120 H. P. Renault motor-car over the mile, with a flying start, driving himself. He did it at the rate of 72 miles per hour.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

NINETEEN-TWELVE.

The Year that has Flown.

EUROPE.

The year that has gone will always be memorable in history for the short but decisive campaign which in two weeks changed the map of the Balkan Peninsula and put an end to the European dominion of the Turks. The war had been expected. The Treaty of Berlin, signed after the last Russo-Turkish war, both by the belligerents and by the Great Powers of Europe, had, it was well known, not satisfied the claims of the victors in the struggle. The retrocession of Macedonia to the defeated Turks, and the restoration of Turkish Government in a province almost entirely Christian and Slavonic, had left a genuine cause of resentment in the minds of the Macedonians themselves, and of their Serb and Bulgar kinsmen. Macedonia was a danger spot. The Turks bound themselves to introduce reforms, which, it was hoped, would alleviate the condition of their Christian subjects and allay political discontent. But, although repeatedly urged by the Powers, and especially by Great Britain, to carry out their undertakings, the Turks, with their fatal love of procrastination, put off compliance from year to year. British influence at Constantinople declined. The condition of Macedonia became worse; and the Balkan principalities, including Bulgaria, which had in the meantime declared its complete independence of Turkey, were becoming impatient. The dethronement of the Sultan Abdul Hamid and the advent to power of the Young Turks with a parliamentary constitution seemed for awhile to promise the beginning of better days for the Christians of Turkey. English influence again prevailed at the Porte. But the hopes of constitutionalists all over the world were sadly disappointed in the result. The Turkish Parliament was no more powerful or more willing to settle the Macedonian question than the autocratic Sultan had been; and when Austria, taking advantage of the unsettled state of Turkey, forcibly annexed the provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovinia to her empire in 1908, it was universally recognized that the outbreak of war was only a question of opportunity and of time. The young Slavonic kingdoms and the great Slavonic power behind them could not look on unmoved while Austria ignored their privileges and pressed onwards to Salonika and the Aegean Sea; and it was felt for this reason also that trouble would come. But not even the best informed statesmen in Europe expected the trouble when it did come, or looked for such overwhelming results as those which rapidly followed.

The spring had always been considered the season of peril in the Balkans. Then, when the sap runs in the wood and the blood tingles in youthful veins, and when there is little to be done in the fields, was the season when the manhood of the Balkan nations was expected to go forth to battle. But spring and summer had both passed, and even autumn was well advanced; ministers and diplomatists breathed more freely; the Press, ourselves included, believed that the danger was over for another year; when suddenly, on the 8th of October, Montenegro declared war upon Turkey, and the first shot of a great campaign was fired. The whole world was startled; and the effect of the news upon the Foreign Offices and the exchanges of Europe will not soon be forgotten. Feeling calmed when it was seen that the other Balkan States had not followed Montenegro's lead, and when it became known that Greece was hesitating to join the Balkan confederation in an attack upon Turkey, a feeling of confidence that nothing serious would happen again spread. The opinion of military experts was almost unanimously on Turkey's side. The Turks were known to have been drilled and instructed by German officers, to have plenty of guns, and to have strong reserves in their Asiatic provinces. But, as the days passed, it was seen that the Balkan States were in earnest. Greece adhered to the Danubian principalities, and evidence of a closely-formed League and of careful plans was gradually disclosed. On the 13th of October an identical note was presented to Turkey by Bulgaria, Greece and Servia, demanding specific reforms and territorial re-arrangements, and threatening hostilities if their demands were not conceded. The Porte laughed, and replied by declaring war on Bulgaria and Servia. Greece joined the Allies, and sent in her declaration on the 17th October.

Then began a succession of surprises such as Europe had never felt before. With bewildering rapidity Bulgars, Serbs and Greeks hurled themselves against the common foe, driving the enemy before them, and beating them at every point in the art of war. In two weeks the issue of the struggle was decided, and the campaign was practically over. The Bulgarians, upon whom, by reason both of geographical position and military strength, the brunt of the fighting had fallen, and who had in every battle displayed the very highest gallantry and skill, had, by the beginning of November, forced the Turks back on their last line of defence at Chataldja. At the same time the Servians had occupied Macedonia, and the Greeks were close to Salonika. Everywhere the Turks were beaten, their losses were ruinous, whole armies had surrendered, and the troops in the field seemed to have lost all spirit for further fighting. Badly led, and, as it turned out, badly provisioned, they could make no stand against their former subjects and slaves; and when, with the traditional bravery of Turkish soldiers, they sometimes repulsed their foes at close quarters, they were still ignorant what next to do. The Allies' whole plan of campaign had, on the other hand, been prepared in advance; and the world saw with increasing astonishment two nations of peasants, not only springing suddenly to arms and forming themselves into great armies, but manœuvring with the precision of highly trained troops, and pushing home their attacks with the nerve and abandon of veteran warriors. Their extraordinary success has had the curious effect of confirming the opposing schools of strategists in England in their views. On the one side it is argued that war can break out at any time without warning, and that, therefore, we must have conscription and a trained army ready to meet an unexpected descent upon our shores. With equal force it is pointed out by the other side that, if Bulgarians and Servians can leave their plough and vineyards, and, with but a few weeks' training every year, prove themselves a match for Turkish troops, and if youths of 18 and less, who have hardly handled a rifle before, can be sent to fill up losses even in the fighting line, then we may rely with certainty upon the spirit and the training of our own youth and the Territorial Army for any emergency that can possibly arise.

On the 3rd of November the Porte acknowledged itself defeated, and asked for the mediation of the Powers. This was refused; and the Porte then applied to the Allies themselves for an armistice preliminary to a treaty. Greece had not yet occupied all the territory in Epirus which she aims at possessing, and wished to go on fighting; but eventually the three Danubian States and Turkey signed an armistice, and, on the invitation of the English Government, agreed to meet in London for the conclusion of a treaty of peace. As the year closes, delegates from Turkey and the Allied States, and the Ambassadors of the Powers, are simultaneously discussing the terms of a lasting settlement in London. One of the chief, although not one of the unexpected, difficulties, is the future of Albania. Austria has acted with marked restraint during the crisis, and, although she has seen her hopes of reaching the Ægean completely destroyed, she was the first of the Powers to admit that the *status quo* had changed, and that the Balkan League must now be treated with as a new and independent power. Servia had claimed a port upon the Albanian coast with a slice of Albanian territory; and for a time it seemed as if a still greater war might arise over this question. But neither Russia nor Austria is in a bellicose frame. Germany and England are both strongly pacific. Prudent counsel prevailed; and in the end it appears that Austria is willing to allow, and Servia willing to take, an unfortified port with a right of access to it for purposes of trade alone. The Powers in the meantime are to decide upon a constitution for Albania itself.

The year has also been memorable for the conclusion of the war between Turkey and Italy. From the beginning only one result was expected from this contest, and, entangled in their Balkan troubles, the Turks were glad by the middle of October to accept the Italian terms. The war had lasted a little more than a year, and Italy emerged from the struggle with an enhanced reputation in arms and policy. The war was popular. With great wisdom the Government had put by the money in advance. No new taxes were imposed; and when the contest finished, the position of the Government and of the House of Savoy at the head of United Italy was more secured than it had ever been before. At this result the English people were naturally gratified; and although their pleasure was modified by inevitable sympathy for the Turks in their misfortunes, yet Italy's success, and the prospect that she would henceforward take her proper place as a Mediterranean power, could not but cause satisfaction in a country which has always been her friend.

Other foreign events of interest during the year have been the transformation of China from an empire into a republic; the death of the Mikado; the passage of the Panama Canal Bill into law in America; and the threatened catastrophe of the total disruption of Persia. The abdication of the Manchu dynasty in China was ultimately achieved by their own consent; and so far the revolution has made little difference in Chinese arms and political methods. Its effects were felt upon our north-eastern frontier, where our relations with Tibet brought us into contact with the suzerain power. After a sanguinary struggle, in which the Tibetan monks got by no means the worst of it, an arrangement was concluded by which the Dalai Lama was restored to his ancient supremacy in Lhassa, and the Chinese troops were sent back to their own country by way of India and Calcutta. Of the great work that the United States have accomplished in Panama, there can be no question; but by a treaty concluded with Great Britain, so lately as 1900, the United States agreed to give the ships of all nations equal rights of passage through the new canal. The American legislature, however, by what seems to us a quibble, decided that this condition did not apply to American ships, and passed the bill which discriminates in favour of American coasting vessels. England has asked for arbitration on the point; and though this request has not yet been accepted, there is still some hope that the new President and Senate with their Democratic views will agree to arbitrate. Otherwise all treaties of arbitration with America must be looked upon as waste paper.

AT HOME.

In politics at home little change has occurred in the situation. The Home Rule Bill has been introduced after a remarkable speech from Mr. Winston Churchill in its favour, in Belfast itself, and before a still more remarkable demonstration of Ulstermen against it; and the Bill, along with the Government's other official measure for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, is now on its way through Parliament. The Insurance Act came into force in July; and, owing to the refusal of the medical profession to work the scheme upon Mr. Lloyd-George's terms, it is still doubtful whether the country will accept the Act as a blessing or repudiate it eventually as a nuisance. A great coal strike, which it was proclaimed would paralyse the trade of the country, began by arrangement on the 1st of March. Much discomfort ensued, and the Government intervened and passed a minimum wage bill, with but little result. More through the force of public opinion than through any conference or agreement, the strike collapsed, and the miners returned to work after about a month. The relations of capital and labour are still strained; and it is only the abounding prosperity of the country, which ensures employment to every man or woman willing to work, that keeps the proletariat contented for the present.

Outside of politics, the year 1912 will always be associated in the minds of people who have lived through it with the loss of the "Titanic." This great ship, the largest and finest that had ever been launched, was on her maiden voyage to America. She carried no less than 3,000 souls. Towards the end of her voyage on a clear night in April she ran at full speed into an iceberg. So slight was the shock that few on board felt it;

and out as freely, among his Indian subjects as among his people at home. He had the great satisfaction, the greatest reward that a king can have, of knowing that he had done his duty and wrought his Indian people lasting good. The year ends, alas! with the dark shadow of sedition again resting upon the land. Our able and popular Viceroy, whose term of his high office promised to be the most successful in the history of British India, has been struck down, but happily not fatally, nor, as we hope, perilously, in the moment of his triumph, when he was entering the new capital of India to inaugurate a fresh period of beneficent rule. Not a single word but of sympathy for the illustrious victim and the faithful servant who was killed at his side, and of pity for the misguided individual who threw the bomb, has escaped from the British Press in India or at home. Justice will be done; but there is no threat of retaliation nor of alteration in the Government's course of careful extension of legislative privileges in the country. The removal of the capital to Delhi is now an accomplished fact. A good year and expanding trade has almost reconciled Calcutta to the change; and, under the sway of their distinguished Governor, Calcutta and Bengal are like to lose nothing of their former prestige. The laying out of the capital has proved a harder task than was anticipated. Already under the advice of experts, the site, on which the King-Emperor laid a foundation stone has been abandoned, and another situation further away from Delhi been mapped out. Around the question of the style of architecture to be adopted for the official buildings, a long and highly interesting controversy has continued all through the year. On this subject, too, experts have spoken. The desire to adorn the new city with characteristic eastern edifices is met with the equally reasonable suggestion of the need of buildings that will proclaim to this and future ages the existence of British rule. Between these contending opinions some compromise will doubtless be arranged. Another Indian subject, which has latterly occupied a great deal of the time and attention of Parliament, but which few are qualified to understand, is the Secretary of State's financial policy. The accumulation in London of a huge surplus, amounting to twenty millions sterling, from the profits of the restricted coinage of silver and the increasing use of the sovereign in India, have given rise to a twofold demand for the introduction of a gold coinage and the transfer to India of the surplus which is now but at short call, but on favourable terms to London bankers. Against these demands it is argued that India is not yet ready for a gold coinage, although the indications are that it soon will be, and that better interest is earned upon surplus in London than could be got in India. That is the whole question, and the weight of financial opinion seems to favour the continuance of the present cautious policy in the meantime.

BOMBAY.

In our own presidency the year has, except for the excitement of the King's visit, passed quietly. Progress is visible on our docks and reclamations, and building goes on at a rapid rate all over the city. Rents still rise, and the end of this distressing movement, with its consequent enhancement of the cost of living, is not yet in sight. Nothing further has been heard of the Colaba Reclamation scheme, except the rumour that the Government of India cannot find the money for it just now. The name of his Excellency's successor, for which we have waited for several months, has not yet been announced, and his Excellency's stay among us has fortunately been extended into the new year. We have lost by death among our public men an able civilian, Sir John Jenkins, and the venerable Indian journalist, Mr. Malabari, who had won the respect of Indian and European alike. It has been a strenuous year for us all. But in spite of troubles within and dangers without, the Empire has come through it in peace and safety. There is no fear for the future. As the year ends, the British Government, as much respected as it has ever been, is engaged in the humane and noble task, for which England is specially fitted, of restoring peace in the Balkans and of affording both Slav and Turk the opportunity of working out their national destiny; and in that great work all lovers of humanity now wish our Empire well.

C.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Dec. 28.

Col. W. Prior, I. A., is permitted to retire from 13th November 1912.

Lieut.-Col. M. B. Roberts, 39th Garhwal Rifles, is permitted to retire from 20th January next.

An exchange has been approved between Lieut. Cadell, 28th Batty., Royal Field Artillery, at Fyzabad and Lieut. S. Har', 55th Batty., Royal Field Artillery, at Woolwich.

Capt. Cayley, Royal Fusiliers, succeeds Capt. Lockley as Adjutant of the Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles in May next.

Capt. J. L. Mowbray, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the Home Establishment on vacating his staff appointment as a General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, at Army Headquarters.

Capt. Beaks, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt., is appointed a Flight Commander, Military Wing, Royal Flying Corps, from 28th October 1912.

Approval has been given to the resignation of his commission by Lieut. W. Milne, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.,

Capt. C. H. Taylor, York and Lancashire Regt. is permitted to retire.

News has been received of the death at Port Said from small-pox of Major C. F. Connell, 69th Punjabis.

Major Poyntz, Sherwood Foresters, died at Deolali on the 24th December from a gun accident.

DELHI, Dec. 30.

The 15th Main Corps from Bangalore is proceeding to Burma in connection with supplies for Mr. Bannard's party in the Kamptilon country, where transport is short.

BANGALORE, Dec. 28.

The 15th Pack Corps, ordered to mobilise for active service in Burma, is practically ready to start. No other unit of this garrison has been warned so far.

The troopship Plassy left Southampton on the 11th inst., with drafts for India. The Plassy will arrive at Bombay on the 21st January. The Plassy will leave Bombay on the 9th January with details for home and a detachment of the 2nd Battalion Worcestershire Regiment for Alexandria. This detachment will disembark at Suez, and proceed to Alexandria to join the 1st Battalion there on its arrival from home.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

STAFF.

The tenure of Captain A. S. Agar', 127th Baluch Light Infantry, with the Zhob Militia, has been extended by one year.

Major P. H. Dundas, 6th Jat Light Infantry, to be attached to the general staff, 9th Division.

Captain C. H. Campbell, 2nd Bn., Cameron Highlanders, to be Adjutant 14th Battalion, London Regiment, Territorial Force.

Lieut. D. H. B. McCalmont, 7th Hussars, to be Adjutant, South Irish Horse (Special Reserve.)

REGIMENTAL.

102nd Grenadiers.—Captain J. Livesay to be officiating Double Company Commander, vice Major A. C. Edwardes appointed officiating 2nd-in-command.

An exchange has been approved between 2nd-Lieuts. C. S. McNab, 2nd Bn. Cameron Highlanders and J. F. H. Anderson, Unattached List.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Nationalizing Industries.

AUSTRALIA AND EMPIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, Dec. 16

The Federal Government has made a small beginning in the stupendous task of settling and developing the Northern Territory. It is true that a number of important officials have been resident in the central north of the Commonwealth for some time; but in some respects they have resembled kings without subjects. The Land Classification Board, however, a few days ago reported to the Minister for Home Affairs that 26 farms, ranging from 290 to 620 acres, have been surveyed on the Daly River. Mr. Thomas now has only to find farmers for his farms to claim that the great experiment with the Commonwealth tropical possession has actually entered upon its initial stage. The total area ready to be thrown open for settlers is 13,000 acres a small fraction of a country of over 335,000,000 acres, but probably it will prove sufficient for the present. There are no grounds to anticipate that the Home Affair Office or the Administrator of the Northern Territory will be besieged by eager applicants for the blocks. In the first place, the leasehold tenure system is to prevail under the Government's scheme. Its warmest protagonists will hardly claim for it an unqualified success under normal conditions. In a scheme such as opening up of a vast tropical territory insistence on the leasehold system may prove another obstacle to be added to the stubborn difficulties that will inevitably present themselves. The Federal authorities may count every citizen of Australia as a sympathiser in their attack on the Northern Territory problem; but the methods adopted or to be adopted are open to criticism. A substantial lure will be needed to attract and retain any considerable number of white residents, and the Government would surely have been better advised had it offered, conditionally upon reasonable observance of working and residence conditions, a free grant of the fee simple to early agricultural settlers.

FAIR TERMS.

Were the holdings situated anywhere but in virtually untouched tropical country, the terms and conditions under which the small, hand selected farms is offered would be considered generous. Settlers are to be granted holdings at a peppercorn rental for 21 years, or the lifetime of the successful applicant, whichever is the longer period. They must enter into occupation within eight months of the date of allotment, and with two years establish a home, in which they must subsequently reside for six of the twelve months. In a temperate climate, with plentiful facilities and labour, the improvement conditions would be made light of; in the Northern Territory they represent, perhaps, the maximum that can be excepted. During the first year 10 acres must be cleared and cultivated, 20 acres during the next three years, and a similar area in the next two years. In addition, the land must be enclosed by a substantial fence before the expiry of three years of occupation. The Government will act carriers of material, and will provide a regular transport service in Government vessels travelling between Port Darwin and the settlement. Fencing, building material, implements, and stock will be advanced at cost price—which will be heavy enough—on easy terms. It is also intended to offer employment to settlers for a period of four years in road-making and other necessary works in the Daly River district; an ingenious proposal which may, do something in solving the labour problem that will prove not the least of the difficulties confronting the administrative authorities. The ability of settlers to make a fair living from their holdings is a matter for the future to decide. Mr. Gilruth, the Administrator, has forwarded a somewhat glowing report of the results attained at the Demonstration Farm in the district.

"Sheep have done remarkably well," and a crop of lucerne that had survived the dry season without irrigation gladdened the heart of the Administrator as indicating the possibilities of cultivation of this fodder plant. The experienced may have some doubts as to lucerne growing without irrigation in a country that has to endure a regular and lengthy dry spell; but as Mr. Gilruth mentioned that early rains had put the country in good heart, possibly the Federal luserne patch told him a flattering, and it may be misleading, story. The official report adds that local residents have proved that the Daly River district is eminently suitable for maize, and that tobacco, sugar-cane, cotton, and other tropical products are successfully grown. But the number of the local population or the extent of the output is not stated.

NATIONALISATION OF INDUSTRIES.

The second reading debate on the Constitution Alteration Bill to give the Commonwealth the power to nationalise any industry declared to be a monopoly by the Parliament was continued in the federal House of Representatives on Friday. Mr. W. K. Johnson (N.S.W.) said that the Bill was a distinct instalment of socialism. He had no objection to a Commonwealth Postal Department or to a Stateowned railway, but it would be a grave error to nationalise other industries. Mr. Fenton (V.) drew attention to the conditions obtaining in the United States, where side by side there were huge aggregations of capital and untold luxury with the most awful poverty. Mr. Cook (N.S.W.) said that there was a large loss on the Postal Department, amounting to 9s. per head of population per annum. There was at the same time great discontent on the part of the employees. This was not a promising outlook for the further nationalisation of industries. Mr. Anstey (V.) said that the Bill was one of national necessity. The two nations against which the British Empire was arming were Germany and Japan, both of which had nationalised industries which were thought to be necessary to the public welfare. Mr. Kelly (N.S.W.) said that the establishment of the Commonwealth Bank had not had the effect of reducing the rates of interest as had been promised. The Bill, if carried, would make it worth the while of the owners of any monopoly to pay large fortunes to individuals Ministers not to introduce legislation to nationalise them.

Mr. Hughes replied to the debate, remarking that the States of Australia had already adopted the principle of nationalisation of industries. The railways had been nationalised, and no one would venture to advocate handing them over to private enterprise. After paying all expenses and interest on the cost of construction they paid a large profit. In Germany the profit from the national railways went far to pay the cost of the fleet. The objection to the Bill were only those which were always advanced by the Conservatives against every reform. They were the same objections that had been advanced in England against the Ten Hours Day Bill. Similar objections were raised against the use of chloroform when it was introduced.

On a division the second reading of the Bill was carried by 41 votes to 26, the result being received with loud Labour cheers.

The measure was passed through Committee and read a third time, also by 41 votes to 26.

THE RIGHT OF THE ROAD.

That the right of pedestrians to the full width of any thoroughfare is supreme was affirmed in an action for damages heard this week before Mr. Justice McMillan. The case was a claim for damages as the result of a blow from a motor car. Mr. Haynes, K. C., who appeared for the plaintiff, contended, in the course of his argument, that a motor car driven in the public streets was a nuisance. He suggested, moreover, that no statutory authority was to be found for driving motor cars in Western Australia that such vehicles were not recognised at common law, that they were to be treated as nuisances, and that any person driving motor car was committing a nuisance, and was responsible for anything that might happen to anyone suffering in consequence of such nuisance. His Honour, in dealing with the question, said he did not propose to go into it exhaustively at that stage because the matter had not been fully argued. His personal view however, was that a motor car was not of necessity a nuisance. A motor car might be of such a character as to be a nuisance, or might be used in such a manner as to become one which was very often the case. He was not at present prepared to say that motor cars should be treated in the same way as traction engines, locomotives, or the like, which were declared to be nuisances because in emitting sparks and smoke, and making noises so as to frighten horses and so forth, they were nuisances. His Honour was of opinion that the introduction of motor cars had made no change in the law relating to the use of highways. Foot passengers were the people who were entitled to the use of the whole of the highway, whether footpaths or that part of the road used by horse vehicles, motor cars, and the like. A passenger was not restricted in his rights. He was free to cross from one side of the highway to the other as his business might require him. A foot passenger was, however, under an obligation to act as a reasonable person would act. If he placed himself in front of a vehicle in such circumstances that the driver of the vehicle was unable to prevent an accident, although he was driving carefully, it made no difference whether the vehicle driven was drawn by a horse or propelled by some other means. If an accident due to negligence not on the part of a driver, but on the part of a pedestrian, the latter must put up with the consequences of his folly. The only thing that could be looked on in any way as a change in the law was that motor cars were generally driven faster than most vehicles drawn by horses, and therefore any reasonable person seeing one coming would take into account the fact that the motor car might be travelling at a greater speed than he would have allowed for in the case of vehicles of past days. There was nothing to justify the idea that drivers of motor cars would discharge their duty to the pedestrian public who might happen to be on the road in front of them by simply sounding a horn or making some other disagreeable noise, the effect of which was sometimes simply to frighten the unwary pedestrian out of his life and actually cause him to run into danger instead of out of it.

BISHOP ON THE CAUSE OF LABOUR.

A most interesting commentary on the causes of the present industrial unrest in Great Britain was offered on Saturday by the Bishop of Goulburn, the senior Anglican Bishop in Australia, who travelled from London by the Orient liner Crontes, returning to Australia after an absence of 12 months. His Lordship does not hesitate to express the opinion that it is not the worker who is to be blamed for the unsettled state of industrial affairs in the old country. He said: "With every other visitor. I could not fail to be impressed with the fact that there is at the present time throughout the British Isles a tremendous revolt on the part of the working man against the conditions under which he has for so long been forced to labour. There is unrest in Great Britain, serious unrest among the working people, and I think it will continue for at least ten years. The workers are claiming a fairer distribution of wealth—their rightful share of the necessaries and comforts of life—which have been taken away from them by unfairly low wages and wretched labour conditions. There will not be peace in England until their grievances are righted. It is true that occasionally the working man is led away by agitators who promise him more than he can reasonably hope for but I hold that view of the industrial situation is sane and just. Yes, I agree without reservation in the Labour doctrine that if an industry cannot pay a fair living wage to all the workers who are engaged in it such an industry has no right to exist, and should not be allowed to exist. So far as are concerned the immediate prospects of the betterment of the conditions of the working man I think that the National Insurance scheme is likely to prove beneficial and effective, though I should not care to say that it would be equally successful in a sparcely populated country like Australia

THE DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The Prime Minister of Victoria (Mr. Fisher) does not appear to be anxious that Australia should follow the lead of Canada and send a Minister to London to represent the Commonwealth on the Imperial Defence Committee. The question raised by Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, in a letter to the London newspapers, as to why Australia, the Cape, and New Zealand had been left out of representation on that Committee, was brought under Mr. Fisher's notice. He remarked that Australia already had an official representation in defence matters in London which was all that she required at present. "We could have a Minister on the Imperial Defence Committee, the same as Canada, if we wanted one," added Mr. Fisher, "but we have to look at the circumstances as they now exist, and also at the question of expence." Mr. Fisher conveyed the impression that at present there was nothing to justify a Federal Minister being sent to reside in London, in order to attend meetings of the Imperial Defence Committee.

A.

LOHANA CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 30.

The Lohana Conference held its second sittings yesterday. Resolutions dealing with the raising of the marriageable age, unrestricted foreign travel, the promotion of union among the Lohana community, the spreading of technical education, and prohibition of polygamy, were unanimously passed.

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Dolatsingji, graced the Conference with his presence. He made a long speech, expressing sympathy with the Conference, and describing the advantages of such gatherings. He expressed his desire to award a yearly prize of fifty rupees to the student of the Rajkot Lohana Boarding School who stood first in study and character. A fund amounting to Rs. 50,000 was raised on the spot for the Boarding School, Mr. Khimji, the president, contributing Rs. 15,000.

MOPLAH RUNS AMOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 30.

On Friday, at Payyanur in North Malabar, a Moplah named Avooti fell into a frenzy while praying in a mosque, and furiously attacked three or four other Moplahs with a sharp knife, wounding them seriously. He then ran amok, finding his way to the railway station, where he dangerously wounded a head constable and a couple of constables who tried to arrest him. He next turned upon another constable and was shot dead by the latter.

Mr. V. P. Rao, I. C. S., Divisional Officer, and the local Sub-Magistrate, and the Police Inspector are holding an inquiry on the spot.

HINDU SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Re-elected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANKIPORE, Dec. 30.

At the sitting of the Social Conference yesterday, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Gangaprasad Varma, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar was re-elected general secretary of the Conference, with Messrs. Devadhar and Dalvi as assistant secretaries.

JUDGING by the Postmaster-General's annual report, Great Britain and Ireland can afford to spend more money on unnecessaries than they could even four or five years ago. Take dog licences, for example. In 1908 1,654,163 licences were sold at post offices. Last year the number was 1,863,928. The cynic may say that it proves nothing except that the county councils, aided by their local police, are better collectors than the Excise clerks. But take menservants. In 1908 there were 134,275 licences for servants, last year 229,018. Even armorial bearings show a big increase—from 35,519 in 1908 to 51,814 last year. And gamekeepering is not a dying industry, in spite of Form IV, for in 1908 the number of licences was 4,487, while last year it was 5,208. The most impressive figures, however, are those of motor-cars. In 1908, 5,228 licences were sold, in 1911 184,423, representing a total tax of £2,188,525. The plain man who patronises nothing more expensive than an occasional taxi-cab may well wonder who can own the 184,423 motors.

[* Telegraph to Perth W.A.]

EN PASSANT.

It savours somewhat of an old chestnut to refer to the power and influence of Lancashire in English politics,—elements that were capable of considerable elasticity when the Cotton Excise duties were imposed on India as a countervailment of the import on textile goods of this description in the general scheme that came in, in 1894. Had a tithe of the strength of opposing power now evident been available when the scheme first came before the Legislature the Indian manufacturers might have been exempt to this day. Lancashire, powerful as she might have been, must have come forward with more reasonable grounds for urging the impost of Indian manufactured piece goods than the mere assumption of preferential treatment, for competition at that time between the two countries was practically nil, nor is it to-day of any great moment. One can go further and state that in the bulk of the Indian piece goods business it is impossible for Lancashire to compete at all, so that if any one suffers it is the consumer, who, generally speaking, is composed of the poorer classes of society. The recurring agitation, or more correctly speaking, protests against these duties, though they may become even more vehement in the days to come, meet with an obstacle uncontemplated in the past, viz., stern necessity from a revenue point of view, and it is generally accepted that no Finance Minister could with equanimity forego the steady and increasing contribution to the Exchequer afforded by these excise duties, which in turn are collected in a most facile manner, and at a cost unprecedented in the history of Revenue charges. And if Government cannot see its way to relinquish an impost that has certainly a leaning to the inequitable, it would still fain take cognisance of Lancashire magnanimity that would refrain from opposing a repeal of the excise duties if, as a "quid pro quo," the import tariff on Lancashire goods were swept away, a theory recently ventilated by Mr. Tatersall, a personage of some authority and note in his own world, but whose opinions will still leave a want of conviction among Indian manufacturers, who begin to feel that a little extra protection could be well afforded them against the home country.

In the natural course of things, however, India should prove a far more serious competitor of Lancashire in the near future, and in lines of trade not considered in the reckoning of those who apprehended harm from the imposition of the present tax; to counteract which (as it is commonly put) evolved the demand for the prevailing excise duty. Until a few years ago the bleaching of cotton goods was unknown except by the most primitive methods. Now the most up-to-date plant has been installed in some of the wealthiest and most enterprising mills, and a steadily increasing business in being built up for goods in which, erstwhile Lancashire manufacturers held the monopoly. And at present the Indian manufacturers is able to put this finished article on the marked duty free on roundly speaking, 25 per cent. of its ultimate value, for the cotton Duties Act as it stands only applies to goods issued from a Mill, and not as finished for the market, provided the later process is carried on apart from a Mill. With an unceasing resolve on the part of Indian manufacturers to improve the quality of the higher classes of their wares comprised in such well known lines as longcloths, cambrics, dhoties, the universal apparel of the million, (the bulk of which have as their basis Indian cotton) and with the advantage of the slight preference unwittingly or otherwise afforded by Government in the connection suggested, the results of the near future should tend to minimise the grievance so familiar among leaders in our staple industry.

The liberal policy adopted during recent years by Indian Railways, of affording facility for travel at reduced rates during certain seasons, has proved a great boon to a large section of the general public. At Christmas time especially the concession is widely availed of and people of limited means are able to arrange for visits to distant places which in former years would have been almost an impossibility owing to the cost of fares. Obviously there are degrees in comfort peculiar to the particular route and line, though this element scarcely counts where one has as an object a family re-union, or even sight-seeing, at the end of a journey. The constant traveller by Indian Railways has long since realised that the fact of occupying a first-class carriage betokens no particular quality, or suggestion of opulence. A man who cares to pay the fare of that class, whether his means justly afforded the outlay or not, is guaranteed comfort and attention which he would miss in the second-class compartment, which is invariably crowded. But he is not altogether immune from inconvenience. There is often a good deal of the 'jat bhai' element between official and traveller, which in the slower trains, where lack of room obtains in the lower class, creates a facility for conferring a favour. The quiet case: a gentleman, his wife, two other lady adults, four children, two native servants, and thirty packages ranging from a mattress to a birdcage, were foisted on an innocent first-class traveller, whose demur at the inclusion of the menials and excess of luggage was met by anything but good grace. Irregularities on the question of excess of baggage are winked at not unfrequently because the normal station staff in most places would be unable to cope with a general booking of impedimenta, while there is a disinclination in females to occupy the compartment reserved for them, so that in mere man, unencumbered, is too often quite unregarded. One scarcely takes into consideration the still lower mode of travelling, though it must be admitted in one or two of our leading Indian Railways there are comfortable compartments reserved, to be innocently racial for the moment, for Europeans, which seem to be becoming more frequented. To retain the privilege of the distinction in the modest mode of travelling on one line not a thousand miles from the Deccan, the European travels on the upper story of the dog-box. But it is a convenient compartment, nevertheless, for in some local trains plying at a reasonable hour nothing higher than third-class is available, and people of all degree are forced at times to adopt that method of conveyance to save time. One thing that rather strikes the observer is the fact that in the lines of narrower calibre station appurtenances would seem to be in line with the condensed space of the permanent way. Were the proportions and requirements of travellers capable of corresponding contraction it would not matter. One is reminded, in this connection, of the hackeneyed "Giggleswick" joke. A man who expected a dog kennel by rail was unable to go personally to this destination to clear it, and asked a friend who was on a visit from London to do the needful. He went, but found there was no official to hand him over the parcel, so took the liberty of anticipating events by shoulder-ling what he took to be the article and turned homewards. He was interrupted by a shout demanding what he was doing. He explained. "Dog kennel?" was the retort, "why, that's our own platform waiting-room."

The recent legislation on the smoke nuisance has apparently not included smoking chimney stacks from dwelling houses. And yet in close proximity to a leading hotel not far from the Bunder there is a period of the year when some flats have many bad quarter hours, so that in the course of a few days curtains are begrimed, and smut lies thick on everything in a room. Is there no remedy for an abuse of this nature? Since the more general introduction of the so-called English stoves in modern flats one has been faced with the necessity of providing coal fuel, but, in many cases, without reaping the full advantage that one obtains from this universal attribute to the English kitchen. Much of the nuisance arises from the want of care or experience in servants, in a few cases because the construction of the shafts is scientifically wrong. The cost of maintaining a kitchen fire in some flats in Bombay is more than the maintenance of several fires all day in an English house, and the reason is not far to seek when a view is taken of the majority of chimneys which are in a constant state of black smoking. A few years back fuel was the least considered commodity in housekeeping. Now there are many who realise that kerosine oil is cheaper to cook with, and, but for the fact that no great improvements have been effected in the construction of stoves burning such fuel to adapt them more readily to the requirements (and carelessness) of native cooks, this mode of cooking would long since have found the best for ordinary use. To return, however, to the subject at issue, it should be somebody's business to see that places are not rendered unpleasant by want of attention in others to what might really be a matter of care and arrangement. House rent is dear enough in all conscience and it is not unreasonable to expect that occupants should be rendered immune, as much as possible, from obvious nuisance.

LE TATILLON.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

PEACE CELEBRATION.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

Washington, Dec. 14.

Speaking yesterday at a banquet in connection with the celebration of the centenary of peace between Britain and the United States, Mr. James Bryce, the retiring British Ambassador, said it would be better to celebrate the wisdom whereby wars were ended than the want of skill and wisdom whereby wars were made possible. He had had nothing whatever to do with the Canadian reciprocity agreement except as a mere intermediary, and the questions involved were entirely for the United States and Canadian Governments to settle Canada's refusal to enter into an agreement with the United States was not a mark of unfriendliness. It merely indicated that she considered the bargain was not sufficiently good. All nations ought to be involved in the proposed celebration of order as an object lesson to the world.

A RACING ACTION.

London, Dec. 14.

In the King's Bench Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Eve, Earnest Huxley sued Richard Wootten, racehorse trainer, to recover money alleged to be due to the plaintiff's son William for services under apprenticeship articles.

The defendant asked for the dismissal of the case as the action had been brought for the father's benefit and not for the son's.

The evidence showed that the plaintiff, upon hearing of his son's success on the racing track, came to England, leaving his wife and children penniless behind him in Sydney. He asked his son for £1,000 and for £10 a week, but his request was refused. He was now impecunious and was betting and touting on the racecourses. This was prejudicial to the son, as it was presumed that the plaintiff was getting stable tips. William Huxley was said to be earning large sums as a jockey, one of his retainers amounting to £1,000 a year. He was sending money to Sydney to maintain his mother.

Mr. Justice Eve said he believed that the action had been instituted to exort money from the defendant. He dismissed the case with costs against the plaintiff.

PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, Dec. 14.

Those who are in favour of submitting to international arbitration, the question of whether or not the United States has a right to grant her own ships a free passage through the Panama Canal, while imposing tolls upon the ships of other nations, state that the Senate as at present constituted will refuse to accept arbitration, and that in consequence action must be delayed until the Democrats come into power.

New York, Dec. 16.

At the banquet tendered to Mr. James Bryce (the retiring British Ambassador at Washington) last Friday evening, several speakers, including Mr. J. H. Choate (formerly United States Ambassador in London), appealed to Americans to stand solemnly by their treaty obligations and by arbitration awards.

THE KING AND THE BIBLE.

London, Dec. 14.

The Scripture Gift Mission recently heard that the King read the Bible regularly, and it wrote to Lord Knollys (the King's Private Secretary) to know if this were so. Lord Knollys replied that he had been directed by the King to say that it was true. In 1881 his Majesty promised his mother that he would read a chapter of the Bible daily, and he had adhered to that promise ever since.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Mexico City, Dec. 14.

Travellers from the interior state that they recently saw in the revolutionary districts the dead bodies of 60 rebels hanging from trees. They assert that the Federal troops have exercised ruthless cruelty towards the rebels.

NAVAL RESERVISTS.

London, Dec. 16.

Addressing a gathering of the London Naval Reservists on Saturday, Mr. Winston Churchill, (First Lord of the Admiralty), said that the Admiralty would use the Reservists if necessary in the front line of battle. The country was now passing through a picturesque period. Our prosperity was great and our colonies were drawing closer together. The Navy was playing a vital part, and it was doing more than any other agency to bind the colonies together, thus leading not merely to national safety but to Imperial union.

FINISH BANK SWINDLE.

Helsingfors, Dec. 16.

The swindles perpetrated by Idman, the manager of Foereung's Finish Bank, have caused a sensation. Idman was for thirty years in the service of the bank and he was implicitly trusted. After advancing money upon securities he abstracted the latter and obtained personal loans on them from other banks. Over 280 firms and wealthy persons have been either wholly or partially ruined. All the female cashiers in the bank have been arrested. They confessed that they were aware of Idman's irregularities.

IN BRIEF.

London Dec. 14.

Foot and mouth disease has made its appearance in a herd of cattle at Glasgow.

London, Dec. 14.

Twenty of the ringleaders of the recent mutiny in the prison on the Isle of Wight were yesterday chained hand and foot and removed to Dartmoor.

London, Dec. 14.

The hearing of the appeal in the case of John Roberts versus George Gray (the Australian billiard champion) was commenced in the High Court yesterday. Counsel stated that the question was whether Gray, as an infant, was entitled to void the agreement made with Roberts in May, 1910.

WILLISON'S TENTED SHOWS.

The splendid programme that has been running for the past week at the Circus, with such unqualified success, will be presented for the last time tonight, and those who have not yet had an opportunity of seeing the clever displays by the educated horses are strongly advised to attend this evening. To-morrow there will be two performances, the New Year being ushered in with a complete change. At the afternoon performance, 4-30 p.m., every child attending will receive a souvenir of the event, something substantial to remind them of the great festivity of the year. The programme will be a replica of the night's performance, and the clever troupe of Tycoon dogs will make their re-appearance. Mr. Willison has now such a large number of performers at his command, that it enables him to give a complete change of programme and introduce many novelties that have never been seen in India before. Equestrian scenes have been in active rehearsal, and will be produced to-morrow. The Roman pyramids, with over forty performers taking part simultaneously, introducing pleasing poses and novel dances, will be another feature. All the beautiful horses have now recovered from their long sea voyage, and will take part in the performance under the masterly guidance of M. Borrowsky, whose very appearance in the arena is the signal for hearty applause. The Willisons are down for some interesting items, and Mdlle. Blomeruse will make her first appearance as the lady jockey, a performance that is much more difficult for a lady to enact than a member of the sterner sex. All the clowns will make up a tumbling and acrobatic party, and vie with each other to keep the audience in a good humour. M. Ragoul's exciting animal act, with his six tigers and two black bears, will conclude the lengthy programme, and we feel sure that no one will be disappointed at the excellent bill of fare that will be presented nightly during the holidays at Willison's.

The President of the Automobile Club of Bengal, driving a 16 horse-power Colonial Napier car, has just won the highest award in the Club's reliability and hill-climbing trials.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACES.

First Extra Meeting, Wednesday 1st January.

Horses left in after declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Monday 30th December.

THE NEW YEAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.—Transmigration, Bachelor's Knot, Jungle Law, Forfeit, Bally Sand, Mr. Pedlar, Ma Chere, Metal Boy, Lord Carlyon and Duke of Lancaster.

THE HOLIDAY PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs. Different, Mysore, Rozelmulook, Nakib, Wireless, Lord Durham, Makeb Bustan, Shawcutt, Ghalyuwe, Akseer, Shirsab and Hamdoon.

A SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

English Mail, Lord Timon, Clarenceux, Geordie, Mulla, Highflyer, Miner, Allworthy, Beyrut, Fathibeg and Afzur Jung.

THE MORLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Creditor, Raspberry, British King, Reminder, Beam, Sinclair Best Chance, Baloz, Moonspot, Mafush, Imperial, Majesty, Mubrook and Baldwin.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Khedavi Misser, Lord Timon, Agent, Abdul Aziz, Brandy II, Favil Beg, Dinar, Real, Taki Khan, Sumarunsed, Jolinus, Grey Ghost II, Peerage, Moysid, Jamal Beg, Longboat, Geordie, Mahboob, and Lot.

THE AUCTION PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs. Nasnad Pasna, Sharar, Creditor, Sahbar, Auram, Farhan Beg, Mijbar, Mahboob, Beam, Soindia, Dinar, Chairman, Imperial, Zuffer Beg, Plassy, and Geordie.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 4th January.

Entry closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 30th December.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance about 7 fur. 1 mile scale.

Mr Welman's, br am g Baily Sund
Mr Welman's b e g North
Mr R B S', b asm g Lord Carlyon
Mr Lion's, b e g Goldseeker
Mr J Crawford's ch e g Bachelor's Knot
Mr M Gokuldas's ch e g Forfeit
Mr H H Jam Saheb's bl asm g Metal Boy
Mr P B Avasia's b e g Vancouver

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 7 fur. 1 Mile scale.

Mr R R S', g a h Hamdoon
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanio
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold
Mr Ali bin Talib's, g a h Rozelmulook
Mr M Gokuldass', b a h Baloz
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Brayanza
Mr Goolab's, g a h Ghalyum

THE MODERATE PLATE.— Distance 6 furlongs

Mr R. B S' g a h Hamdoom
Mr S Rahimm ch a h Solar Star
Mr Naji Syed Rashid h a h Golden Ducat
Mr Abdoola Faras' b a h Malster
Mr Lion's ch a h Lord Durham
Mr Beg's b a h Mysore
Mr Abdoola Tamimis ch a h France
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' g a h Miner
Mr S A Vahed's b a h Different
Mr S A Vahed's ch a h English Mail
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Rozelmulook
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Bahiz
Mr A R Nemsa's b a h Yungi Dunaya
Messrs M Gooldass and A Janji's b a h Shawcutt
Mr Valiji Moosaji's b a h Bustan
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Akseer
Mr A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag
Mr Goolab's g a h Ghalyum

THE NERAL PLATE—Distance 5 Furlongs.

Mr Ahmed Dakee's, g a h Lot
Mr Abdul Aziz Mckenzie's, g a h Grey Ghost II
Mr Abdoola Manas, ch a h Abdul Aziz
Mr Nasar Abdoola's, ch a h Flying Machine
Mr Raj Mahomed's, g a h Chairman
Mr Raj Mahomed's, ch a h Jalims
Mr Lion's, g a h Mulla
Mr Lion's ch a h Mahboob
Mr Lion's, g a h Geordie
Mr Beg's, g a h Lord Timon
Mr Baboo's g a h Agent
Mr W Homer's ch a h Dipar
Mr Mujeed Jurjis' b a h Satlag
Mr Sabin Abdul Rehman's b a h Farhan Beg
Mr Sale Essa's b a h Dhaidan
Mr Badr bin Alwash's g a h Jodha
Mr Jaisim Garab's b a h Dhatemsee
Mr Esas Mulla Sulleman's g a h Endorus
Mr S A Wahed's ch a h Khokhdavi Misser
Mr A R Dakeel's g a h Longboat
Mr D Framjee's b a h JamalBeg
Mr Jessop's, g a h Bavan
Messrs G Henry and A R Dakell's ch a h Canterbury
Messrs A R Dakeel and A A Mahomed's, b a h Mulberry
Mr N Jehangir's, bl a h Nobi
Mr Khalafbin Saif's, g a h Ata Allah
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's, g a h Old China
Mr H R Badshah's, g a h Pretender II
Mr A R Tahar's, g a h Allworthy
Mr Ebrahimbin Zaid's, ch a h Favil Beg
Mr Ebrahimbin Zaid's, b a h Scindia
Mr Ahmed Khalevi's, b a h Alwar
Messrs Abdul Satar and Mirza's, ch a h Yunis Beg
Mr A S Oomer's, g a h Advocate
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr A S Oomer's, bl a h Zigomar
Nawab Najaf Ali Khan and Mr A S Oomer's, b a h Principal
Mr Mahomed Esmail's, g a h Peerage
Mr Pasu Malsee's, b a h Sumarmud

THE BYCULLA PLATE—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr Abdul Aziz McKenzie's, ch a h Highflyer
Mr Beg's, g a h Lord Timon
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's, b a h Real
Mr W Homer's, ch a h Dinar
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Sorcerer
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Bahiz
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Noor-ul-malik
Mr Abdul Aziz Mahomed's b a h Beyrut
Mr Haji Ahmed Bagdady's g a h Moyaid
Mr N Jehangir's b a h Moonir
Mr M Gooldas's ch a h Good Success
Mr Saleh Kharadi's g a h Shirsab A R Tahar's Afzur Jung.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr R B S' ch a h Majesty
Mr Ali Mahomed's g a h British King
Mr S Ebrahim's ch a h Solar Star
Mr Kadop bin Saleh's g a h Upright
Mr Lion's b a h Ream
Mr Lion's b a h Sweden
Mr Lion's b a h Tofic Pasha
Mr Dara Cowasji's b a h Gafal
Mr Beg's b a h Creditor
W Homers b a h Sinclair
Ali bin Talib's b a h Kr

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA; DEC. 30.

The whole Indian area is experiencing settled dry weather.

Forecast:—No change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 30TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well. Dew beneficial to crops. Wheat requires rain. Smaller area sown this year of wheat and rapeseed.

Hansi—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—Wheat being sown. It requires rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Cawnpore—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Beawar—Mornings cold and dewy. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects generally good.

Amraoti—Seasonable. All crops doing well.

Khamgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Dhulia—Mornings cold. Wheat doing well.

Jalgaon—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower, showing bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton ready for picking, smaller area sown this year and picking general. Present weather may improve cotton yield slightly. Food-grains prospects improving. Food-grains doing well. Wheat doing well; flourishing. Late rains expected to improve wheat crop. Wheat prospects improving. All crops doing well.

Broach—Seasonable. Cotton plants in flower; showing bolls; show bolls rapidly ripening in some places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop making good progress. Cotton prospects much improved.

Viramgam.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cotton plants shedding bolls; show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton picking general.

Barsi.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced.

Sholapur.—Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts less favourable.

Hubli.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Wheat and all crops doing well.

Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 30th December 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Karachi and drier elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess over the whole division; night temperature is also above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also above normal at Veraval and Dwarka.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in slight excess in the north Konkan; the minimum is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0·21" of rain. Over the rest of the reporting area weather has been rainless.

Dry weather is likely generally.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HOWES V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 31st Dec., 1912.

382. Parades—Saturday 4th January 1913 Nos 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahalaxmi Battery at 5-15 p.m. for 6-inch B L C Gun Drill.

Train leaves Colaba at 4-50 p.m. and Church Gate at 5-55 p.m.

Cyclists go direct to the Battery.

Dress—Khaki with Helmets.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A., Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 31st Dec. 1912.

438. Proficiency Class.—Proficiency Class will commence at Headquarters on Thursday, the 2nd January 1913, at 6-45 p. m. It is particularly requested that all candidates will attend, so that the most suitable time for future classes may be fixed. Books will be issued at Headquarters on first attendance.

439. Parade.—All Ranks of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters Council Road, on Friday the 3rd January 1913 at 6-30 p.m.

440. Camp of Instruction.—It is notified for information that the Annual Training Camp will be held from the 1st to 8th February 1913.

441. Meeting.—There will be a meeting at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m. on Tuesday 7th January to reorganize the Corps Rifle Club.

All former members of the Club and other members of the Corps who are interested in Rifle or Revolver shooting are invited to attend.

442. Enrolments.—The undermanned having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No. 7437 Vol A R Jogo.
No 7438 Vol V Viegas.
No 7439 Vol K Keeshen.
No 7440 Vol L S Fernandez.

The undermanned having been re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Coy:—

No 6332 Vol P Francis.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Captain, Offg. Adjt., B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The Corps sports will be held on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday the 11th January 1913.

Programme can be obained from Officers Commanding Cos. or on applications at Head-Quarters.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT

	For week ending 14th Dec. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 14th Dec. 1912.	For week ending 13th Dec. 1911.	Total from 1st April to 13th Dec. 1911.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	22	837	21	837
Vessels piloted out of harbour.	33	878	18	842
Vessels transported	19	627	19	551
Vessels attended to	1	70	1	50
Vessels warped	...	55	2	37

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 26, New Oxford-street, London. Established over 25 years.

MEN AND MATTERS.

In connexion with the recent discussion in the House of a proposed new clause in the Home Rule Bill providing for the raising of the Union Jack over the Parliament House of Ireland when in Session, it may be noted that the Union Jack is itself one of the results of the Union. Among the consequences of that measure was the designing of a new standard combining the three Orders of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick, and thus the Union Jack as we know it to-day came into being. Strictly speaking, the term Union Jack is incorrectly applied to our national flag, which is properly described as the Union simply. The Jack is really a small flag—a diminutive of the Union—only flown from the Jack staff on the bowsprit of a ship. At the time of the Union also the Great Seal of Britain was delivered up and defaced and a new Seal of the Empire given to the Lord Chancellor. A change was, moreover, introduced into the Royal titles and into the Royal Arms, and the occasion was made use of to drop the idle and offensive title of King of France which the English Sovereigns had hitherto maintained. The practice of hoisting the Union Jack over the Palace of St. Stephen when Parliament is in Session is due to the persistent efforts of the late Mr. Arnold Forster in this direction. The Union Jack is by a curious anachronism introduced into the fresco in the corridor leading into the House of Lords depicting the embarkation of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Sir Hugh Clifford, who left London this month to take up to Governorship of the Gold Coast, to which he was appointed recently, had a Cardinal for a great-grandfather. That was Thomas Weld, who, having lost his wife, made over the family property to a brother, became a priest of the Church of Rome, and was admitted into the College of Cardinals in 1830. Long before that his only child had married her kinsman, Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. The new Governor of the Gold Coast is the son of their third son, an able soldier, who won the Victoria Cross at Inkerman, where he was aide-de-camp to Sir George Brown, and rose to be a Major-General. Sir Hugh is one of the most literary of Colonial Civil Servants. His long official residence in the Malay States he turned to account by writing various books which contain interesting studies of native life and character. He compiled also a dictionary of the Malay tongue in conjunction with Sir Frank Swettenham. Lady Clifford, who is accompanying him to West Africa, is known, under her former name of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, to an even wider reading public as the author of many novels and plays among the latter being "Peter's Mother," which had a long run at Wyndham's.

Prince Kropotkin, who has been receiving such hearty congratulations from so many quarters on his seventieth birthday, is one of the few who have ever succeeded in escaping from that grim stronghold, the Bastille of St. Petersburg, known as the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. One day, when he was recovering from an illness, he was permitted to walk in the courtyard of the fortress. As the prison-gate was opened Prince Kropotkin, whose friends were in waiting outside, made a wild dash for it. His guard, taken completely by surprise, stabbed wildly at him with his bayonet, but before an alarm could be raised he had been whirled away in a carriage, and by nightfall, in the guise of a military officer, he was on his way to Swedon. Personally the Prince is a man of the simplest tastes and highest ideals, and by all who know him is not less loved than he is respected. In a small unpretending house at Brighton he has lived for years the existence of a student, and no one unacquainted with the facts would ever dream that this thoughtful, gentle, courteous savant, with the thin, nervous hands and the scholar's stoop, was the dangerous firebrand and revolutionary who had been expelled not only from his native land, but from France and Switzerland as well.

It is worthy of note and should prove an important factor in the proceedings, that three of the representatives in London of the Great Powers who are taking part in the "informal and non-committal consultation" on the European situation have been Ambassadors to the Court of St. James throughout the seven years during which Sir Edward Grey has controlled the foreign policy of Great Britain. The "doyen" is M. Paul Cambon, who has been French Ambassador in London for over fourteen years, and who, therefore, has seen both the late Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne in charge of the Foreign Office, in addition to their Liberal successor. Next to M. Cambon in respect to the date of his arrival in London is Count Benekendorff, who has been Russian Ambassador for the past nine years. His junior by a year as regards the Court of St. James, Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, the Austro-Hungarian representative, has a longer experience of London than any of his colleagues, for besides spending a few years in the Embassy early in his diplomatic career, he has been lodged there for the last sixteen years. In 1896 he came as Councillor and First Secretary, while in 1904 he became the head of the Monarchy's representation over here. It was only the other day that Prince Lichnowsky arrived to commence his duties as German Ambassador; while the other party to the renewed Triple Alliance, Italy, sent Marquis Imperiali to London as Ambassador two years ago.

Nowhere would Mr. Henry Chaplin's latest hunting mishap have excited more sympathy and regret than at Westminster, where he has been a member of the House of Commons for a longer period than any of his present colleagues in that assembly. Since his first election for his old Lincolnshire constituency in 1868, he has only spent about eighteen months outside the House, so that his career as a legislator extends over some forty-three years. Mr. Burt, the "Father" of the House can only show thirty-eight and a half years as a members, though this term has, of course, been continuous. While Mr. Balfour's record is a few months shorter, and Mr. Chamberlain's membership commenced thirty-six years ago. The only one of Mr. Chaplin's colleagues in the present House who was sent up to Westminster earlier than he was is Lord Claud Hamilton, who was, however, out of Parliament for many years. At least seven members can boast thirty years' membership—Mr. Long, Mr. Healy, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Collings, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Stuart Wortley, and Mr. John Redmond. Mr. Chaplin was the first of the seven predecessors of Mr. Runciman in the office of President of the Board of Agriculture, having been the first occupant of the post on its creation in 1889. He has only about a dozen seniors in the House, and is probably the oldest member who still follows the hounds regularly.

The names of the Balkan delegates to the Conference at St. James's suggest some comparisons with the past. It is rather noticeable that none of the delegates seem to be the present Foreign Ministers of their countries, though Greece and Bulgaria send ex-Foreign Ministers. Greece sends her Premier, and so recalls our own precedent in the case of the Berlin Conference in 1878, while an interesting selection is that of Professor Politis, Professor of International Law in the Paris University. Two soldiers are chosen, recalling the case of Wellington at the Paris and Vienna Conferences. At Ryswick, England was represented by Lord Pembroke, Lord Privi Seal and a Lord Justice of the Kingdom in the King's absence and by Lord Villiers; while another Villiers Lord Clarendon, represented us in Paris after the Crimean War. Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary, was with Beaconsfield at Berlin. Castlereagh went to Paris after the Napoleonic wars, Pozze di Borgo having said to him, "If you can bring Pitt to life, send him, but if that is impossible, come yourself." After the Crimean war Turkey was represented by her Grand Vizier, France by Walewski, Foreign Minister and ex-Ambassador to London; while Brunnow and Orloff represented Russia. Conferences of this kind were once a tedious matter. At Ryswick weeks were spent in arranging the preliminaries, "how many horses, how many carriages, how many lacqueys each Minister should be entitled to bring with him," while the Minister of France and Austria devoted their time to watching each other's legs. It would be against the dignity of their respective masters should either Minister advance too far to meet the other, and if one saw that he had stepped forward too quickly he would retreat and begin his advance again.

NURSING MOTHER, if you find your Milk either a beauty or poor we strongly recommend you to take ANGEL'S GALACTOGOGUE, a most reliable preparation that produces a plentiful healthy and natural flow of Milk. It enriches the blood and converts the watery non-feeding fluid into a rich nutritious diet. To be had at MABON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market Bombay.

THE PROBLEM OF INFANT FEEDING SOLVED.

"Vital Part of Human Milk" now obtainable.

MAKES COW'S MILK LIKE MOTHER'S MILK.

Professor Bergell's Remarkable Announcement.

Enthusiastic Reception from Doctors.

PROPRIETORS' INVITATION TO MOTHERS.

At last, after years of research, the problem of infant feeding has been finally solved. Great interest has been caused by the announcement of this discovery by the well-known scientist, Professor Bergell, of the University of Berlin. The leading Medical Journals have reported upon it in the highest terms of praise. In the English *Lancet*, for instance, it is hailed as "superseding all other devices for making milk suitable for infants," and as "*indispensable* to guarantee the success of artificial feeding." Again, *The Indian Medical Gazette* (Calcutta) says: "It comes to make that difficult subject, infant feeding, a thing of easy management." Physicians to various children's hospitals are equally enthusiastic. One of them writes in *The Midwives' Record*: "The results of extensive trials prove beyond all question that in Albulactin the physician now has an accurate and scientific means of making cow's milk *almost an exact copy of human milk.*" From all over the world enthusiastic letters are pouring in every day from doctors, nurses and parents who are astonished at the wonderful results which this discovery has produced. In fact, a great revolution in infant feeding has already commenced.

The remarkable substance which Professor Bergell has introduced is called Albulactin. It is aptly described as "the vital part of human milk." A little of this substance mixed with diluted animal milk—such as cow's milk, buffalo's milk, or goat's milk—makes a fluid *practically the same as healthy mother's milk.* Experience has proved beyond all question that babies thrive as well on this mixture as when they are fed at the breast.

Albulactin is quite different from any of the "baby foods" upon which people have had to rely up till now. It is the real food element of human milk itself. Added to animal milk it agrees at once, even with weak, sickly babies who reject everything else. It is digested with the same ease and in the same time as human milk. It is also just as nourishing as human milk.

A "MIRACULOUS" CASE FROM BURMA.

It is in cases of weak, ailing babies that Albulactin's worth is most vividly shown. Here is an instance, typical of many others. Dr. L. De S——, Bassein, Burma, writes: "The child was a bag of bones when it was brought to me, and almost in a dying condition. I gave up all hope of its recovery. "The mother, of course, came to me as a last resource. She fully expected the child would not live, as she had lost three before. I told her to go home directly and buy some pure milk, and use the Albulactin as I directed. She came next morning and told me that the child had a good night's rest, and the diarrhœa had stopped. She brought the child again to me yesterday, *and there was a miraculous change;* it looked brighter, and in a very much better condition. The mother says it is wonderful; the child is getting on, but she did not bring it, as it was sleeping. I wish I had taken a snapshot of the baby. I did not think of it, as I had no hope of its recovery. I am glad to see and know that there has at last been found something to bring infants up upon, as it was a difficult question all these years, and there has been a great infantile mortality. *Albulactin will be a great boon to the world.*"

The reason for all this is very easy to understand. Mother's milk—Nature's ideal food for baby—contains a great deal of milk-albumin; that is why it is so much better for baby than animal milk, which contains only a very little of this substance. Further, when we dilute animal milk to suit baby's digestion, there is hardly any milk-albumin left. Therefore, a baby fed on cow's milk, buffalo's milk, goat's milk, or any animal milk, is really being starved of its vital food, milk-albumin.

What has all this got to do with "Albulactin? Everything, for Albulactin *is* milk-albumin, and nothing else. It is simply the soluble form of this vital food element. With Albulactin, therefore, baby will no longer be starved of his vital food. He can have just as much of it as breast-fed babies have, because the right proportion can now be given him by means of Albulactin, which thus makes his food the same as mother's milk.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR A FREE BOOK.

We have explained this matter at some length, because there must be among our readers many mothers who have to feed their children by hand, and who would find Albulactin invaluable. They should write, mentioning this paper, to the proprietors, Messrs. A. Wulfing & Co. (of London), Box 226, G.P.O., Bombay, who will send a Free Copy of a valuable handbook, entitled "King Baby." This work gives a most clear and interesting account of Albulactin. It also contains complete and up-to-date information as to the general care of infants.

Albulactin can already be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout this country.

NERVITOGEN

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS.

The Tonic for Nervous and Bodily Weakness.

The Proven Remedy FOR

Brain Fag, Faintness, Stomach disorders, Influenza. | Loss of Appetite, Melancholia, Dyspepsia, Nervousness. | Impoverished Blood, Impure blood, Mental Exhaustion.

Nervitogen Repairs and Reinforces the Entire Nerve System.

No other Medicine has received such absolute proof of its extraordinary properties in restoring Shattered Constitutions, and in giving back to the prematurely aged New Life and Energy.

STANLEY Medicine Company, LONDON.

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24, 26, CHEMIST, DRUGIST and MERCHANTS.

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MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's stud of Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models,

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

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BOMBAY.

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H. E. LORD HARDINGE.

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

NEW FANCY PENDANTS AND BROOCHES.

2067 Enamel, Platinum and Diamond Locket Rs. 120

2069 Pearl and Diamond all Platinum Rs. 495.

2069 Enamel, Diamond and Pearl Platinum fronted Rs. 255.

2070 Diamond Aqua 1 Pearl Rs. 88.

2075 Aqua, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 93.

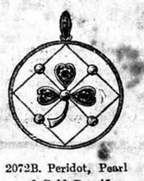
2903 Pearls and Olivion Rs. 52.

9915 Aquamarine and Pearls Rs. 350.

2074 Aquamarin, Diamond and Pearl Rs. 141.

2070 Peridot Pearl and Gold Rs. 36.

2072A. Diamonds Rs. 205.



2072B. Peridot, Pearl and Gold Rs. 45.

NOTE.—All prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & Co., LD., JEWELLERS WATCHMAKERS

BOMBAY & POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, shudders, startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, neuralgia, headache, backache, bearing down sensations, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, heartache, heart palpitations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and hustle or overstrain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with: removing scrofula, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, leprosy, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and speedily removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark. "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Order sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LTD., BOMBAY.

A Natural Beauty Secret

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, has restored clearness and beauty to more complexions than anything else known. This is because it contains Icilma Natural Water, the magical skin-tonic from the spring in Algeria. It stimulates the skin to normal healthy action—and that is the only way to Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream is the acme of Toilet Perfection—greaseless, snowy, fragrant and clean to use. It leaves no trace on the skin—cannot grow hair—needs no powder to hide it. Nothing else known can give the same clean, cool comfort, healthy transparency and velvety softness as this exquisite skin-cream.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM

FAVOURITES OF ROYALTY.

ALL THINGS are now dated from the time of the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they were before that historic event there is no doubt that henceforth the proved merits and high class finish of the

DAIMLER

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Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King-Emperor, H. E. The Viceroy and all the principal Ruling Chiefs of India have placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of other Motors.

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IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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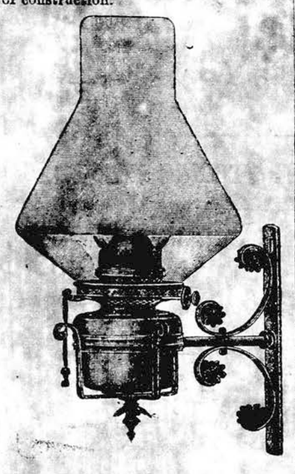

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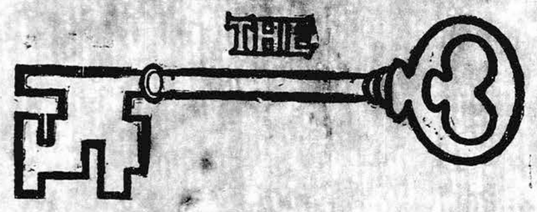

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Sole Advertisement Agent in the United Kingdom, Mr. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 89 Fenchurch Street, London, E. C.